

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

VOLUME XXXIV NO. 21

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS

BOMB IS EXPLODED NEAR CHURCH DOOR

"Warning," Signed by "Blowup-skie," Sent to Members of Pentecostal Congregation.

PIPE FILLED WITH POWDER

Steps at Rear of Building on West Brown Street Slightly Damaged—Investigation Made.

Services of the Pentecostal congregation at the Second Baptist church, on West Brown street, were interrupted at 8 o'clock Friday night by a loud explosion on the outside of the rear door. The fire shot inside the room and the odor of powder smoke was detected. An investigation was immediately made and it was discovered that a portion of the rear steps had been blown away either by a dynamite or a bomb filled with powder.

The men who were attending the meeting endeavored to locate the culprits but were unsuccessful. The police were notified by telephone and answered promptly but were unable to fasten the guilt upon anyone. It is reported that the officers have several clues which are being investigated but nothing definite was given to the public today. Chief of Police McCord made a personal investigation this morning and talked with a number of people who live in the vicinity of the church.

After the explosion was heard and it was found that no serious damage had been done by the bursting bomb the members of the religious body began to look for evidences which would shed a ray of light upon the act and found a note which had been nailed on the door. The note was written in blue black ink and ledger paper was used. The writing was fairly legible and did not have the appearance of having been written by small boys. The note was apparently intended as a "warning" as the congregation was requested to discontinue their meetings there before another and more serious explosion came.

The note read:
"O, you Holley Rollers. Think this over. Your time has come. Prepare to meet your God for up you go. First will come a small explosion and then up you all go. Watch for the sign." The note was signed, "Blowupskie." The sign referred to was evidently the skull and cross bones in the lower right hand corner of the paper. On the opposite corner of the paper appeared the words "We'll blow you all to hell. Look out." The "warning" had the appearance of having been hurriedly written and the drawings were not the work of an artist.

An investigation today resulted in the discovery of a piece of lead pipe such as is used in plumbing. It was about five or six inches long and one end had been filled with tallow. It was quite plain that the pipe had been filled with powder as the odor still remained on the lead. A long fuse which had been burned was also found near the church. The culprits had evidently lighted the fuse five or ten minutes before the explosion occurred and were a safe distance from the church when the report

brought the members to the outside. The service was interrupted for about fifteen minutes when it was continued and the members did not leave the building until 9 o'clock which is about one hour earlier than usual.

The "warning" is not taken seriously by the members of the congregation and it is thought that the explosion was the work of someone or group of people who have been ousted from the services because of disorder. A special policeman is employed by the church and was sworn in with police powers Friday. People who live in the vicinity of the church said today that there was not so much objection to the services as to the crowd of young men and women usually congregated outside of the church who cause a disturbance. The special policeman was placed on duty in order to keep such visitors quite.

The Pentecostal church was organized here more than a year ago and for several months held services at the corner of Second street and Broadway. The church was known there as the "Holly Rollers" which name has since been applied to it because of the action of the members during the course of the services. Some time ago the church leased the Second Baptist church building on West Brown street and has held its meetings there since.

The police are continuing their investigation of the explosion last night and will run down several clues which have been unearthed. The bomb was placed in a cigar box which was blown to fragments. Pieces of the box were carried many feet from the building. The report could be plainly heard a block away. Two pieces of the lead pipe have been found which were sufficient to show that the bomb was about six inches in length.

GERMANS CONTRADICT THE FRENCH CLAIMS OF SUCCESS

Berlin Office Says that the Enemy has been Repulsed at Several Points with Losses.

By United Press.
Berlin, January 9.—The German war office today flatly contradicted the French claims of victory north of Soissons. Instead the German officials say the French were repulsed in every attempt to gain ground and lost very heavily.

The war office said that a series of torrential rains closely resembling cloud bursts have swept the battle front in Flanders and in Northern France. The Lys River has overflowed its banks inundating the surrounding country. The country north of Soissons has been the scene of fighting and the attacking French forces have been repulsed with very heavy losses.

In the Eastern Argonne region the Germans stormed the French positions, carrying them with direct assaults and capturing 1,200 prisoners.

TO PRESENT BILL TO LIMIT WORKING HOURS FOR WOMEN

Committee Decides Upon Provisions and It is Thought Measure Will be Passed.

By United Press.
Indianapolis, January 9.—That a majority of the legislative committee on woman's labor will agree to present a bill for the limitation of hours to nine in any one day and fifty-four in any one week was agreed upon when the committee met this afternoon. The bill will be introduced by Senator Van Nuys and it is thought that it will pass.

Seymour Business College Phone 403

If It's Rubber We Have It

Constant study of the demands of our customers enables us to satisfy practically every want in the Rubber Goods time. We take great pride in this department of our store, believing we now have a most dependable assortment made for us in connection with more than 5,000 other leading druggists in United States, Canada and Great Britain. We keep posted on modern ideas, our goods are freshly made in the leading factories, and we know we can serve you best if Quality and Price appeal to you.

CARTER'S
DRUG STORE.
The Rexall Store

Safety First

But having this how much Courtesy and Good Methods do add to the satisfaction of a Banking Connection.

The Seymour National guarantees you all of these and is seeking your business.

We pay you interest on your time deposits.

Seymour National Bank
Member Federal Reserve Bank.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM WINS FAST GAME

Local Basket Ball Quintet Triumphs Over Bedford Aggregation by Score of 27 to 15.

CONTEST FAST AND EXCITING

Stone City Boys Put up Good Game, But Were up Against a Stronger Team—Play at Hope Tonight.

In a fast and fiercely contested game at the high school gymnasium last night the local basket ball team defeated the Bedford team by a score of 27 to 15.

Bedford started off with a rush and scored one point when the referee called a foul on the locals. Seymour then scored a basket and then Sproul, a Bedford forward, took a long shot at the basket from the center of the floor and managed to drop the ball through the net. The Bedford team played hard in this half and gave a good exhibition of team work, their passing being especially good. They managed to score another field goal and a foul goal during the remainder of the half, but the local boys, after finding the range, ran up the score to 12 to 7 before the whistle blew.

In the second half the playing was even faster than at the start of the game and several of the players had to take time out. The team work of the locals showed much improvement and they handled the ball in nice shape. Summer having comparatively easy throws for six field goals which were scored in rapid succession. Sproul added three baskets for Bedford and each team made three points on foul throws, making the final count 27 to 15.

Both teams played a hard, although a clean game, and there was little or no wrangling. The locals were elated over their victory, feeling that they had avenged the defeat handed them at Bedford at the beginning of the season. The team left for Hope this afternoon where they play tonight.

Summary of last night's game:
Seymour—27. Bedford—15.
Cooley, F. Huff, F.
Summer, F. Sproul, F.
Niehaus, F. Emery, C.
McCurdy, C. Hays, G.
Ackerman, G. Wible, G.
Shannon, G.

Field Goals—Bedford, Sproul 4; Emery 1; Seymour, Summer 10, McCurdy 1.

Foul Goals—Bedford, Hays 5; Seymour, Cooley 1, Summer 1, Niehaus 3.

Referee—Abbott, (Franklin.)

KERN DECLINES TO TALK ABOUT LEGISLATION

Refuses to Say What Laws He Thought Indiana Assembly Should Pass at This Session.

By United Press.
Indianapolis, January 9.—Senator Kern today declined to say what legislation the Indiana assembly should pass at this session. He also declined to comment on the principle of the federal government interfering with local elections such as has been done at Terre Haute.

RETURNS MUST BE FILED BY MARCH 1

Officers of Local Corporations Trying to Solve Complicated Income Tax Blanks.

MANY QUESTIONS ARE ASKED

Detailed Statement of Year Business Required by Internal Revenue Collector.

Presidents and treasures of local corporations are wrestling with the long and complicated blanks which must be filled out and sworn to in accordance with the federal income tax law. Although the forms do not have to be filed with the internal revenue collector at Indianapolis until March 1, attention is already being given them as several days will be required to answer all the questions. Every Corporation, under the recent law, is required to file a report with the internal revenue collector. Insurance companies must also file a report but a different form is used than is sent to other corporations.

At the top of the blank form corporations are required to state the amount of the net income for the past calendar or fiscal year, giving the name of the corporation and the address. They are also required to give the total amount of paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year and the amount of capital employed in the business. In another space they must state the total amount of bonded and other indebtedness, exclusive of indebtedness wholly secured by collateral, the subject of sale in the ordinary business of the corporation.

Then comes space for an itemized statement for the gross income from operation, rentals, interest, dividends received and other sources. The gross income, total deductions and net income must be figured up by the corporation officials. Opposite this space must be stated all deductions from expenses, rentals, losses, depreciation, interest actually paid, interest paid on deposits, taxes, including federal and state, and foreign taxes, if any.

At the bottom of the blank are spaces for a supplementary report showing the amount of paid up common stock, amount of paid up preferred stock and capital employed in business. The character of the outstanding obligations must also be set forth. On the reserve side of the long sheet are numerous other blanks which must show the amount of the sales during the year, stock on hands at the close of the year, purchases during the year, and the amount of stock on hands at the beginning of the year. The above can be taken from the invoice books and where the annual inventory of stock is not taken the corporation must show in what manner the figures were derived.

The report is so detailed that it is necessary to show the amount of money that is expended during the year for wages and salaries, light and fuel, repairs, and interest paid on indebtedness. In another column the corporations must set out any

(Continued on page 5, column 5.)

BULGARIANS CALLED TO COLORS, IT IS REPORTED

Members of Army Reserves Abroad Have Been Ordered to Report, Says Berlin Dispatch.

By United Press.
Berlin, January 9.—Advices received here from the Swiss forces declare that all Bulgarians abroad belonging to the army reserves have been ordered to report to the colors. This is believed here to indicate that Bulgaria has at last decided to enter the war by attacking Serbia.

The above is a direct contradiction of the report from Bulgaria that the premier has announced that under no circumstances will Bulgaria now enter the war.

GERMAN STAFF ISSUES A SPECIAL PASS TO VON WIEGAND

Unusual Privilege will be Enjoyed by United Press Correspondent in the War Zone.

By United Press.
Berlin, January 9. (Via The Hague).—The German General Staff has issued an order assigning Karl H. von Wiegand, staff correspondent of the United Press, to the German army for the duration of the war. A special pass and other credentials have been issued to him by the grand general headquarters of the Kaiser which will permit him to visit at will the battle front in the east or west.

This is the first departure from the original order that no foreign correspondent be permitted to visit the front except in accordance with the previously arranged plans.

KAISER PAYS TRIBUTE TO KING OF BAVARIA

Seventieth Birthday Celebration Marked by Tribute to Bravery of Soldiers.

By United Press.
Berlin, January 9.—The Kaiser made a trip to the army headquarters today for the purpose of paying a tribute to King Ludwig of Bavaria, the commander in chief, who celebrated his seventieth birthday anniversary. In toasting the king his majesty said: "With such brave troops it is impossible to doubt the result. Our cause will triumph."

KING AND QUEEN VISIT WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS

Given Enthusiastic Reception at Hospital Set Aside for Expeditionary Forces.

By United Press.
Brighton, England, January 9.—King George and Queen Mary accompanied by a large escort, today, visited the hospitals set aside for the Indian expeditionary forces. The King and Queen talked at length with many of the wounded and were given an enthusiastic reception.

ITALY TO GIVE SERBIA A PORT ON ADRIATIC

Such an Agreement has been Reached to Become Effective when Peace is Declared.

By United Press.
Paris, January 9.—The Temps says it has learned from a reliable authority that an arrangement has been reached between Italy and Serbia whereby Italy guarantees Serbia a port on the Adriatic when peace is concluded.

Fresh oysters. Kelly's Lunch Stand. n3d-td
Typewriters Rented. J. H. EuDaly

Talk About Prices

Quality is our first consideration. Our prices are evenly balanced on a close margin. The following are not specials, but a list taken from our regular every day prices:

Large Can Hominy for.....05c
Creamery Butter, per lb.....35c
Crackers, 2 pounds.....15c
Corn.....2 for 15c to 2 for 25c
Peas, 3 cans.....25c
Good Prunes, per pound.....10c
Dry Peaches, 3 pounds.....25c
Pet Milk, 3 and 6 for.....15c
Borden Milk, large, 2 for.....15c
Borden Milk, small, 3 for.....10c
Ivy Raisins, 2 lbs for.....25c
"King's Kup" Quality Coffee, lb. 30c

L. L. BOLLINGER
PHONE 170

BIG ISSUES AWAIT THE LEGISLATURE

One of Most Important Fights is Expected on the Stotsenberg Amendments.

HIGHWAYS TO GET ATTENTION

Recommendations of Flood Prevention Commission Will Also be Considered.

By United Press.
Indianapolis, January 9.—During the brief breathing space awarded the members of the 1915 assembly today before the avalanche of bills descends, the law-makers took the opportunity to "size up" the prospects of the coming fifty-eight years. Of whatever political faith, they were of the opinion that if important measures prepared for them are enacted, the present legislature will be a notable one in point of achievement, whether commendable or otherwise.

Of the big issues awaiting consideration, but not yet formally before either house, the Stotsenberg amendments and flood prevention legislation, together with bills proposed by the state highway commission, promise at the outset to be of most tremendous importance. They probably will rival the attention given two years ago to the public service commission bill. There are numerous other important measures such as lobby legislation; drainage of the Kankakee district; their abatement, or "red light district" bill; registration; primary bills, workman compensation and others to round out the session.

Present indications are that there will be a big fight over certain of the Stotsenberg amendments—these are the same which were "lost" last summer to all save United Press papers. There already is a clear-cut issue between Governor Ralston and the women of the Legislative Council. The women term No. 2 an "insult to Indiana women," while the Governor says it would be wise legislation, preventing "migratory individuals" from voting. Those who want a constitutional convention may "come back" after the rather disheartening defeat of the recent election and oppose most of these amendments.

To quote an attaché of the Statehouse, "there are 150 different ideas in road legislation. The state highway commission appointed by the Governor to investigate and report on road conditions and road laws of Indiana has visited every district, and has been followed everywhere by scores of objections, suggestions, resolutions and the like by "road experts" who will listen to only one kind of road legislation—their kind. The result, it is expected, will be a rather sturdy fight. The Governor has the report of the highway commission and said in his message it called for the establishment of a state department of roads with a board consisting of the head of the school of civil engineering in Purdue, the state geologist and a third select-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Anseo Cameras \$2.00 to \$25.00. We have them in stock. Platter & Co.

MAJESTIC TONIGHT

Vaudeville and Pictures
"THE FLYING LAFAYETTES"—Novelty Sensational Aerialists.

(A) "EVERYTHING AGAINST HIM" (Vitagraph Drama) with Alfred D. Vossburgh, George Holt, William Duncan, George Stanley, Jack Mower, and George Kunkel.

(B) "CRYSTALS—THEIR MAKING, HABITS AND BEAUTY" Edu. "BUSTER BROWN CAUSES A COMMOTION" Comedy (Edison)

(C) "HEARST-SELIG NEWS PICTORIAL" No. 85 (Selig News) the picture that shows what both sides of the world are doing.

Monday: Arthur Johnson in the 12th Episode of the popular one-reel serial "THE BELOVED ADVENTURER".

Prices: Lower Floor 10c; Balcony 5c
REMEMBER \$5.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY EACH FRIDAY NIGHT.

DREAMLAND

No. 1—"HOW HEROES ARE MADE" (Keystone Comedy)
No. 2—"THE MAN WITH THE HOE" (Thanhouser Drama)
No. 3—"THE WIDOW'S CHILDREN" (Reliance Drama)

Monday A Keystone (Fatty).
In Silver Given Away Each
\$5 THURSDAY \$5
NIGHT

Cosmopolitan

AND POPULAR.
RAILROAD MAN'S, SMITH'S,
DELINEATOR, DESIGNER,
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL,
ALLSTORY AND
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

F.H. Gates & Son



This is a most important question for the young or the old of either sex, and the sooner it is considered the better. If you are troubled with faulty vision, with black spots or floating specks before the eyes, it will be to your advantage and safety to have the deflection attended to without delay. We can examine your eyes correctly and prescribe for you the right kind of glasses.

GEO. F. KAMMAN, Optometrist,
With T. M. Jackson, Jeweler.

IS HE SEEKING SECOND TERM?

Question Raised By President's Indianapolis Speech.

MAY ASK POPULAR JUDGMENT

"There May Come a Time," Said Mr. Wilson, "When the People Will Be Called on to Judge Whether I Know What I Am Talking About or Not," Which His Audience Interpreted to Mean National Campaign of 1916.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—In his speech here yesterday, President Wilson defended vigorously his policy of watchful waiting in Mexico, and the crowd applauded him more vigorously for his utterances than on any other subject except when he made the remark: "The time may come when the American people will be called on to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not."

The crowd appeared to think that he was referring to the possibility that he might be a candidate for re-nomination. This belief found vent in a great outburst of cheering and applause, mingled with cries of "1916." When the noise had subsided the president said, "I didn't mean to start anything," and proceeded with his address.

Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, was asked after the speech to give an official interpretation of the remark, but he declined to do so and declared the president would make no comment on his speech or any part of it. Mr. Tumulty said he believed the president's remark was sufficiently explained in a sentence immediately following the one referred to. That was:

"At least for two years more I am at liberty to think that I know what I am talking about."

Meant to Start Nothing. It may have been that the president was surprised at what he had said. There were those who analyzed his speech who held that he didn't mean to even hint at being a candidate for re-election, yet the president appeared to be mightily well pleased with the huge audience when most of it arose and waved flags and shouted, and when many men shouted "Four more years of Wilson" and "Wilson in 1916."

He added, as if to quell the enthusiasm and possibly to correct a mistaken impression, that he hadn't meant to start anything. But it was too evident to most of the observers that he had started something. If it wasn't a boom for his re-nomination and re-election he had given a great many people the impression that he is a "for sure" candidate.

Hence it came about as the large crowd left the hall that the analytical party leaders and workers seemed to be under the impression that the president had come to Indianapolis to announce himself quietly as a candidate for re-election.

SETS THE GOSSIPS GOING Washington Believes President Will Seek Renomination. Washington, Jan. 9.—Reports of President Wilson's speech at Indianapolis published here led to the conclusion among Democrats and Republicans that it indicated pretty conclusively that President Wilson will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself.

There have been many reports recently that President Wilson had become discouraged with the criticism to which he was being subjected and that on account of poor health and other reasons he was inclined to refuse to run for a second term. His most intimate friends never have been willing to acknowledge that he had taken any definite stand on this question. The Indianapolis speech will at least have the tendency to strengthen the impression that Mr. Wilson will stand for re-nomination.

MORE OPIUM SMUGGLING Customs Inspectors Find Contraband Stuff in Brooklyn. New York, Jan. 9.—Another allotment of opium said to have been brought over in the Chinese-Japanese conspiracy to smuggle in the drug on each of the steamers arriving from English ports, has been confiscated by customs inspectors in a raid on a hotel and chop suey restaurant in Brooklyn. One hundred and twenty-seven cans of opium were found in the "smoking parlor" of the place, the proprietor of which has been locked up.

Wealthy Widow's Suicide. Rushville, Ind., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Mary Alice Reeve, aged sixty-eight, widow of J. B. Reeve, for many years cashier of the Rushville National bank and one of the wealthiest men of this city, committed suicide at her home here by hanging. Since the death of her husband, three years ago, Mrs. Reeve's mind had been unsettled.

Second Trial of Mullendore. Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 9.—The second trial of Riley Mullendore, charged with the killing of Grover C. Cook, a laborer on the Mullendore farm, near Delphi, Christmas night, 1912, will begin Tuesday in the circuit court at Delphi. The jury in the Tippecanoe county trial disagreed.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,

President's Secretary Declines to Interpret Cryptic Statement.



ZEPPELINS PLANNING ATTACK ON LONDON

Expedition Ready to Start Last of Month.

Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—There is a revival of the much predicted story of an attack by Zeppelin airships on England, and it is believed that preparations are nearly complete for carrying out the project.

Ten first-class Zeppelins will constitute the attacking fleet, which will be under the personal command of Count Zeppelin. Hundreds of professional and amateur airmen have volunteered to take part in the attack.

A large number of aeroplanes, hydroaeroplanes, destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines will accompany the big airships. The orders will be to cripple the main British fleet and attack London.

It is believed that the expedition will be ready to start in the last days of January.

MAY BE HAD FOR ASKING

Important New Publication on Care of Children.

Washington, Jan. 9.—"Infant Care" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the children's bureau of the United States department of labor. It is the second of a series of popular pamphlets for the use of mothers on the care of children. The new publication takes the baby from birth through its second year, dealing with such questions as feeding, clothing, bathing, sleep and exercise, or, in other words, with the questions which all mothers must face, sooner or later, in the care of the baby. The book, like all the other publications of the bureau, may be obtained free of charge by addressing a postal card request to the chief of the children's bureau, department of labor, Washington, D. C.

IT IS ADJUSTING ITSELF

Exchange With England Reported Practically Nominal.

London, Jan. 9.—The treasury has announced that in view of the fact that exchange between the United States and the United Kingdom is practically nominal, there is no necessity for further consideration by the two governments of any plan for the adjustment of balances, and that further consideration of the question will be left to the banks and bankers of the two countries.

Compensation Law Asked.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—J. J. Walsh, state factory inspector, strongly recommends the passage by the legislature of a workman's compensation law in his annual report just completed. He declares that such a law would prove a great blessing to industrial workers. Industrial accidents in the state reported to the factory inspector within the last year number 4,568. Of this number seventy were fatal.

A Boy and a Gun.

Carbon, Ind., Jan. 9.—While playing with a loaded revolver Orville Butts, aged nine, accidentally shot Elsie Baker, aged twelve, in the head, the bullet entering at the top of the nose. The bullet is imbedded in the brain. If the child's life is saved the sight of one eye will be lost.

Man Killed by Falling Tree.

Warsaw, Ind., Jan. 9.—Ira Yenna, thirty-three years old, was killed by a falling tree. He was cutting timber alone and lay unconscious for some time. When he recovered his senses he walked to his home, half a mile away, but died soon afterward.

Premier Loses Son in Battle.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Premier and Madame Viviani have received official confirmation of the death of their youngest son on the field of battle.

Winamac Elevator Burned.

Winamac, Ind., Jan. 9.—Fire destroyed the Starr Bros. elevator. It contained 12,000 or 15,000 bushels of grain. The loss is \$20,000.

VILLA PLANNING ATTACK ON NACO

His Way of Settling the Border Problem.

WOULD TAKE TOWN IN A DAY

With a Force Sufficient to Overwhelm All Opposition, the Convention's Military Leader Is Said to Be Preparing to Rout Rival Forces From Border Town and Thus Avert What Threatens to Become International Issue.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 9.—General Francisco Villa conferred last night on American territory with General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, relative to the establishment of a neutral zone along the Mexican American border for the protection of American citizens. Neither of the principals to the conference would discuss it when it was concluded, though it is reported here that General Scott had instructions to tell Villa that fighting on the border must cease.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Reports that it is Villa's intention to make an attack on Naco with an overwhelming force as a means of settling the problem in regard to firing across the border, have reached the war department here. As they did not emanate from Villa himself, however, directly to the war department, officials here decline to regard them as official.

There is no reason to believe the administration will regard an attack by Villa involving firing across the border at Naco, in any different light than attacks on Naco by other Mexican leaders, even though Villa declares in justification of his proposal that it all will be over in eight hours, and will end the border question.

More definite information as to Villa's plans is expected here today, as according to advices to the state department Villa has at last reached El Paso. General Scott has been there several days waiting for Villa's arrival for a conference with him on the border situation.

Money Famine at Tampico.

There is great distress at Tampico owing to a money famine, according to state department reports. This is partly due to the fact that General Gonzales, commanding at Tampico, has declared about one-third of the currency in circulation there to be counterfeit. The result has been hardship among the poorer classes who cannot spend even what they have. American women at Tuxpam are being brought into Tampico, as an attack is about to be made upon Tuxpam by convention troops. It is also expected an attack will be made upon Tampico soon.

The evacuation of Saltillo by Carranza forces is reported to the state department. The Carranzistas already had evacuated Monterey. The Carranza people here assert both movements were for the purpose of engaging the enemy outside, but the Villa adherents claim they represented important victories for the convention forces.

Villa Troops Being Slaughtered.

Juarez, Jan. 9.—Desperate fighting is in progress at Saltillo between the forces of Villa and those representing Carranza. Villa troops slipped into the city after the Carranza troops had abandoned the town and moved west to attack Torreón. Learning of the occupation of the city by Villa troops, the Carranza troops returned and it is claimed the Villa troops inside the city are being slaughtered.

TRIP THROUGH THE CANAL

Atlantic Fleet Preparing For Coming San Francisco Jaunt.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels will go to the naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, next week, to inspect the Atlantic fleet just before it starts on its cruise through the Panama canal to San Francisco. Mr. Daniels will make the entire trip on a battleship.

The international pageant at Panama will be almost without international representation. It is understood that Spain and Portugal will be the only European countries represented. It is hoped that the South American countries which have navies will send ships to represent them at the ceremonies in celebration of the opening of the canal.

Victims of Southern Storm.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 9.—Complete reports from points in southern Georgia and northern Florida swept by violent winds, show two persons were killed, twelve injured and a number of homes and farm buildings were destroyed.

Farm Laborer's Crime.

Huntington, Pa., Jan. 9.—Adam Snyder, aged twenty, a farm laborer, is charged with having mistreated and murdered Mrs. Rebecca Post on her husband's farm at Neff's Mills. Snyder recently was paroled from the state reformatory at Huntingdon.

Boys in Conference.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 9.—Two hundred boys from all parts of Indiana are here attending the boys' conference of the State Sunday School association.

GWENDOLIN CONDON

New York Girl Who Became Bride of Armour's Grandson.



Photo by American Press Association.

New York, Jan. 9.—Miss Gwendolin B. Condon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, was married to Philip D. Armour, 3d, grandson of the founder of the great Chicago packing industry, yesterday afternoon in the church of the Heavenly Rest. The church was crowded, the colonies from Southampton, L. I., where the bride passed the summer, and from Tuxedo being largely represented.

ITALY APPARENTLY ON VERGE OF WAR

Her Relations With Turkey Practically Closed.

London, Jan. 9.—In a detailed report of the victory over the Turks in the Caucasus the Russian war office says that the Ninth Turkish army corps was almost completely destroyed; that the pursuit of the Tenth corps continues and that prisoners and extensive war munitions have been captured. The Turkish army is said to have been completely dispersed.

Italy and Turkey appears to be on the verge of a complete rupture of relations, and it is rumored that the Italian ambassador will leave Constantinople tonight at 6 o'clock.

Austria is reported to have protested against Italy's occupation of Avlona in Albania, and Italy is believed to have sent a firm reply, saying she will pursue her policy without interruption.

The French war office reports hard fighting during the past two days, with the allies making material gains in Flanders, near Soissons in northern France, and in upper Alsace.

The German general staff announces the repulse of French attacks near Rheims in the Argonne, in the Vosges and also in upper Alsace. The campaign against the Russians is said to be proceeding successfully.

RUSHED TO AUSTRIA'S AID

German Forces Will Open a New Attack on Serbia.

Rome, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from the Austro-Italian frontier says a German force of 10,000 men has been rushed across Austria to Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, where it is destined to reinforce the Austrians and aid them in a new attack on the Serbians.

The Germans boast that with their aid the Serbians will be easily crushed and the Austrians' defeat avenged.

Cost the Preacher His Job.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 9.—Because of allegations made in a divorce complaint by Walter Watson, a young school teacher of Daleville, the Rev. Henry A. Strohl, pastor of the Daleville United Brethren church there, has been dismissed from his charge. The preacher is named in Watson's complaint as a co-respondent. Strohl is married and has two children.

Runaway Victim Expires.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Ferdinand C. Jackson, sixty-nine years old, is dead as the result of injuries sustained in a runaway accident. In attempting to alight from a buggy she became entangled in the reins and fell to the ground. The horse became frightened and reared backward and stepped on Mrs. Jackson, inflicting fatal injuries.

Coming Meeting of Cattle Men.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 9.—The annual meeting of the Indiana Hereford Breeders' association, the Indiana Angus Breeders' association and the Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' association will be held on the afternoon of Jan. 13 at Agricultural hall, Purdue university.

Held on Forgery Charge.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 9.—John Parrs Cox, an insurance agent of Ft. Wayne and formerly a minister at North Judson, is in jail here on the charge of committing forgeries aggregating nearly \$1,500. Cox is accused by half a dozen South Bend business houses.

EMPLOYEES' LIST TO BE CUT DOWN

Cold Comfort for Job Hunters in Legislature.

MANY POSITIONS LOPPED OFF

Following the General Cry of Economy, House Committee Appointed to Allot Jobs, With Instructions to Keep the List Down to Sixty-Nine, Is Now Engaged in Preparing a Report Keeping Within Prescribed Limits.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—An apparent effort to clean house and to remove the stigma brought upon previous legislatures by the wholesale employment of clerks and doorkeepers was started by the general assembly when a committee of seven appointed in the house to select employees began a series of conferences to bring the list of employees within the limit provided by the resolution fixing the number at not more than sixty-four.

The conferences of the house employment committee followed a short session of the general assembly when a concurrent resolution urging the federal government to modify the foot and mouth quarantine in Indiana was adopted and there was introduced in the house a concurrent resolution providing that the legislature recommend to the president of the United States and to congress the passage of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Two sessions were held by the employment committee without a report being prepared, members of the committee stating that the delay in completing their work was caused by the extreme care with which the work is proceeding. The committee closed its second conference at 7 o'clock last night, when it was announced that another meeting will be held at 12:30 o'clock Monday. It is probable the committee's report will be submitted to the house that afternoon.

Clash Over Bill For Expenses.

The legislative expense appropriation bill, which was slated to make its appearance in one or the other of the branches of the general assembly, did not show up and it is known that complications connected therewith have arisen which must be smoothed out before the bill is introduced. Representative Branaman, it is understood, is preparing a bill in the house. At the same time senate leaders have prepared a bill in the senate, certain features of which are objectionable to the Republicans of both houses and perhaps to house Democrats as well.

The senate bill provides that legislative expenses may be payable from the state treasury on the certificate of the presiding officer of either branch of the legislature or on the signatures of either of the "employment" committees. The Republicans and some house Democrats declare that it is unprecedented for legislative expenses to be payable on the order of the "plunder" committees. House Republicans say that the senate bill is drawn for the purpose of throwing the doors open, and they say they will oppose any attempt to pass that measure as now proposed in the senate.

Republicans also are opposing the senate measure on the theory that it contains a total appropriation of \$120,000, while Governor Ralston's message urged the legislature to pass a legislative expense bill carrying a total of only \$115,000. It is the belief of some representatives and senators that such a bill as the one under consideration should originate properly in the house. Senator Van Nuys, Democratic floor leader, however, said that the bill could originate in the senate as well as the house.

STILL CLING TO THE PARTY

Progressive Leaders in New York Discuss Future Plans.

New York, Jan. 9.—George W. Perkins gave a dinner to thirty Progressive leaders of the state last night, at which the question of whether or not they should continue to nourish the bull moose as a party was vigorously discussed.

Most of the leaders still cling to their allegiance to the party, and said so as soon as the speeches began.

Want Memorial Day to Come Later.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—The Indiana department of United Spanish War Veterans will attempt to have the legislature change the date of Memorial day in Indiana from May 30 to the last Sunday in May or the first Sunday in June. The department also will seek legislation which will give former soldiers preference in state appointments.

New Member of Tax Board.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—Dr. Travis D. Scales of Boonville, was appointed a member of the Indiana tax board by Governor Ralston to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dan M. Link, who was appointed judge of the Dekalb-Stauben circuit court.

The Slaughter of Civilians.

Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—A commission of inquiry has determined that in the province of Namur, Belgium, German troops killed more than 3,000 civilians. It says that at Dinant 700 were killed, including seventy-one women and thirty-one children under fifteen years of age.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.		
Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:		
	Temp.	Weather.
Boston.....	34	Clear
New York.....	37	Cloudy
Indianapolis... 25		Clear
Chicago.....	22	Clear
St. Louis.....	30	Cloudy
Omaha.....	18	Cloudy
Denver.....	14	Clear
San Francisco.. 48		Clear
New Orleans... 52		Clear
Washington... 33		Pt. Cloudy
Fair, warmer.		

CONGRESS MAY BAR WHEAT EXPORTATION

Boost of Prices Causing Serious Discussion.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Serious consideration is being given in congress to the skyward movement in the price of wheat. Reports that the high price of wheat is leading to an increase in the price of flour and probably will result in a jump of the price of bread have caused a lot of thinking in congress, and it seems certain that resolutions soon will begin to appear directing the executive to take cognizance of the situation with a view of ascertaining whether the advance in the price of wheat is due solely to the law of supply and demand, or whether it has been effected partly through manipulation by speculators.

There were suggestions that if the advance continued congress might be asked to pass a law placing an embargo upon the exportation of wheat pending the war or until there has been a return to normal prices.

Representative Stevens stated that while there would undoubtedly be protests from the country over the tremendous advance in the price of wheat, an embargo on the exportation of the product would be bitterly opposed.

Representative Rainey of Illinois declared that speculation and the European war have boosted the price of wheat on the Chicago exchange.

EXPLAIN WHY BEEF IS HIGH

Figures Designed to Set the People to Thinking.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—While wheat is advancing in price to \$1.41½ a bushel and flour is being shoved up to \$7 and \$7.10 a barrel, J. Ogden Armour sounds a warning to consumers of beef that an increase in the cost of that commodity may be looked for in the near future.

The first curative recommendation, in view of the falling cattle receipts on the Chicago market and the shrinkage of cattle ranges in the west, is a movement for the education of the American public. Mr. Armour asserted that all should be brought to realize that a healthy condition of the live stock industry is essential for the maintenance of the backbone of the country's prosperity and its position as a "land of plenty."

"January 1, 1907," said Mr. Armour, "we had 51,000,000 head of cattle valued at \$881,550,000, but on January 1, 1914, we had 38,500,000 head of cattle, valued at \$1,216,000,000. This shows a decrease of 12,500,000 head and an increase in value of \$335,000,000. Do not these facts show conclusively that there is an abnormal shortage of beef cattle in the United States? The figures certainly help explain why beef is high."

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.
Cattle—Strong, higher; steers, \$6.25 @ 9; heifers, \$5 @ 7.75; cows, \$3 @ 7; calves, \$4.50 @ 10.75; bulls, \$5 @ 7.25.
Hogs—Active; best heavies, \$7 @ 7.20; bulk of sales, \$7 @ 7.15; lights, \$7 @ 7.20; roughs, \$6.25 @ 6.60; pigs, \$4 @ 7.15.
Sheep—Steady to strong; good to choice, \$4.50 @ 5.25; common to medium, \$2.50 @ 4.25; lambs, \$6 @ 8.50; bucks, \$3 @ 4.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9.
Cattle—Slow. Prime steers, \$9 @ 9.25; butchers, \$6.25 @ 8.50; veals, active, \$4 @ 12.50.
Hogs—Active, steady; heavies, \$7.10 @ 7.15; mixed, \$7 @ 7.15; Yorkers, \$7.15 @ 7.40; pigs, \$7.35 @ 7.40; roughs, \$6.15 @ 6.25; stags, \$5.50 @ 6.

Sheep and Lambs—Active; sheep, steady; lambs, \$5 @ 8.75; yearlings, \$5 @ 7.50; wethers, \$6 @ 6.25; ewes, \$3.50 @ 5.75; sheep, mixed, \$5.50 @ 6.

Chicago, Jan. 9.
Cattle—Steady; native steers, \$5.50 @ 9.70; western, \$4.90 @ 5.60; cows and heifers, \$3 @ 7.90; calves, \$7.50 @ 10.50.
Hogs—Dull; bulk, \$7 @ 7.10; light, \$6.75 @ 7.15; mixed, \$6.80 @ 7.15; heavy, \$6.75 @ 7.15; rough, \$6.75 @ 6.90; pigs, \$5.25 @ 7.10.

Sheep—Strong; sheep, \$5.80 @ 6.80; yearlings, \$6.90 @ 7.85; lambs, \$7 @ 8.85.
Cincinnati, Jan. 9.
Cattle—Steady; steers, \$6 @ 8; heifers, \$4.50 @ 7.50; cows, \$3.25 @ 6; calves, \$5 @ 10.

Hogs—Active; packers and butchers, \$7 @ 7.20; pigs and lights, \$5.50 @ 7.50; stags, \$4.50 @ 5.50.

Sheep—Strong, \$2.75 @ 6; lambs, lower; \$6 @ 8.75.

Toledo, Jan. 9.
Wheat—\$1.39½; corn, 72½¢; oats, 54½¢.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

But Father didn't calculate on "counting ten" as a steady job



NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

TAX LEVY FOR THE YEAR 1914

Jackson County

Brownstown, Ind., January 1, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Taxpayers of Jackson county, that I have received the Tax Duplicates of the County Auditor, and that I will attend at the Treasurer's office, as the law directs, for the purpose of receiving taxes now due.

Rates of Taxation in Jackson County, Indiana, for the Year 1914; Payable in 1915.

Number	Townships, City and Town Corporations	By General Assembly		By County Council and CountyCom- missioners		By Township Advisory Boards, School and Town Trustees and City Cour cil										Total Tax Levy	First Installment	Second Installment	Total Poll Taxes
																</			

The treasurer is guided in his duties by the statutes of Indiana, from which there is no relief. Do not ask him to violate his oath of office. Taxes are due January 1st and payable at this office in full or at the option of the taxpayer, one-half, including Road Tax in full, on or before the first Monday in May, 1915, and the remaining one-half on or before the first Monday in November, 1915.

If the first installment is not paid within the limit set by law, the taxes for the entire year are then due and delinquent, and ten per cent. penalty is extended by the Auditor and charged to the Treasurer. The State is interested in this extension, and the Auditor and Treasurer are both personally liable for any penalties that might be refunded. Under no circumstances can the Treasurer alter the duplicate. He cannot make reductions in taxes, and he cannot refund money after once paid in. All errors must be corrected by the Auditor.

Assignees, Guardians, Administrators, and others who pay taxes on property in trust, and those whose taxes are complicated, will save valuable time by rendering a statement of the same to the Treasurer as early as convenient, in order to make the proper divisions and to correct computation apportionment of taxes on such estates.

Ditch Tax payments expire June 1st and December 1st of each year. Unpaid Ditch Taxes are subject to same penalty as other taxes.

No Receipts Will Be Made Out For Any Party Until Payment Is Tendered.

As the Treasurer cannot know the location of each person's property, Taxpayers should designate the property on which they wish to pay, and see that all property is included in their receipts. If they have land in more than one township or corporation, or desire to pay taxes on lands or lots not in their name call the Treasurer's attention to the matter.

Carefully examine receipts before leaving the office and if any errors are evident have them corrected at once.

The Treasurer's office is sure to be crowded to its fullest capacity during the last week of tax collections by persons who are compelled, by force of circumstances, to postpone payment until the limited time; therefore, those Taxpayers who can arrange earlier payment are earnestly requested to do so. We ask this not for ourselves, but for those who are compelled to wait.

The tax duplicate is not a transfer book and when for any one year the tax duplicate is made with reference to the property on the first day of March of said year, the duplicate remains forever unchanged as to showing of property, and in whose name, changes on the transfer books, or prompt recording to the contrary notwithstanding. Property will appear in the same name for the payment of the second installment as for the first installment.

The clerk at the window may not readily remember the circumstances connected with your property. Save time by simply stating NAME and TOWNSHIP or CORPORATION, and whether property is personal or real estate or both.

The Treasurer will not be responsible for penalties and charges on Delinquent Tax resulting from the omission of the person paying such tax to state definitely on what property, in whose name and in what township or corporation it was assessed.

The owner of the property on the first day of March in any year shall be liable for taxes of that year. The purchaser of the property on the first day of March shall be considered the owner on that day.—(Sec. 103.)

COUNTY WARRANTS WILL NOT BE PAID TO PERSONS OWING DELINQUENT TAXES. ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED AGAINST PURCHASING THEM.

Persons owing ditch tax must be prepared to pay the same, as it will go delinquent with penalty and interest and is collectible as Receipts of Road tax worked out are now turned in direct by the Trustees of the various townships, and promptly credited on the May installment of tax to such persons interested.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF DELINQUENT LANDS AND LOTS WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE SECOND MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, AT 10 A. M.

Communications by mail requiring an answer should contain self addressed stamped envelope.

Brownstown, Ind., January 1st, 1915.

JOHN E. BELDING, Treasurer of Jackson County.

PRESIDENT SAYS HE DIDN'T WANT TO START ANYTHING
Declares He Did Not Desire to Leave Impression That He Was a Candidate for Presidency.

By United Press.
Pittsburg, January 9.—(Upon the President's Train)—Well pleased

with the reception he received at Indianapolis Friday were he delivered his first political speech of the campaign, President Wilson is homeward bound. It is taken that his candidacy for the presidency is launched. It developed, however, that his remarks interpreted as an announcement of his candidacy that the Amer-

ican people will have to decide "whether I knew what I was talking about or not" were not intended as an announcement. Following the outburst of applause he hastened to explain that he had not intended to "start anything." However, early today it was significant that there was no correction forthcoming.

Samuel Glasson, driver for the Adams Express Company, severely mashed a finger on his right hand, Friday on the safe door and is off duty. The injury is painful and it was first thought the finger would have to be amputated.

We do "Printing that Pleases."

REGIMENT MEETS DEATH IN MARSHES

Austrian Lieutenant Describes Horrible Scene in Galician Quick-sand Region.

RUSSIANS UTTERLY HELPLESS

Trapped in Treacherous Mire Soldiers Slowly Disappeared Beneath Surface.

By United Press.
Vienna, December 10.—(By Mail to New York).—Lieutenant Franz Koaleski, recovering in a local hospital from a bullet wound through his right lung, today gave a wonderfully vivid and gripping account of one more horror of the present great European war—the horror of the Galician marshes.

These marshes extend for almost endless miles through great stretches of Galicia. Their almost fathomless mires are the accumulation of centuries of decayed vegetable and animal matter. From them arises constantly malaria and other miasmatic exhalations equally as deadly as the treacherous and which a rank growth of grass conceals. Once a man by chance steps in this, he never comes forth again, and into one of these Lieutenant Koaleski saw a whole regiment of Russian soldiers sink, sink, sink,—until the sickening, death-dealing mire closed over the last feeble gurgle of its struggling victims.

"Forward! Charge, to the assault!" was the cry that rang down our ranks," said Lieut. Koaleski. "The Russians saw us coming and for a moment stood still, as if too confused, too perplexed to move. Then out rang their cry of "About face," and away they went.

"But it was only for an instant. For at the next instant something strange and unusual happened. From what could be ascertained at the moment the Russians who had been the first to turn and run, had stopped suddenly. Perhaps it was for the purpose of reorganizing, perhaps for the purpose of opposing resistance.

"Yet, so burning were the Austrians with the lust of the chase that they barely perceived this strange fact. They perceived only that they were constantly and rapidly approaching with every leap and bound to the ranks of the Russians, and then in an instant more they were all but upon them.

"Then it was that they perceived that the Russians who had so suddenly stopped themselves, still kept their backs turned to the pursuing enemy. For the instant it aroused sudden suspicions. Perhaps they intended to defend themselves, to defend themselves as they remained there steadfast, upright, as though impaled.

"The nearest files also, one would have said, might suddenly have arrived at the edge of a precipice so sharp was their stop. They formed a solid cordon of men toward which the Austrians hurled themselves as towards a wall of stone. But even as the first of the Austrians all but reached the solid rank of Russians they became stupefied to see the latter still remaining unmoved, their backs still turned, and apparently without one thought of making the least defense.

"What is it?" the Austrians demanded of themselves. "Was it another of those tricks of war? Was some terrible mine about to explode beneath their feet? Were the Russians merely waiting unmoved to see their pursuers suddenly wiped from the face of the earth?" "An uncanny fear ran down the lines of the entire Austrian force at the spectacle, an uncanny fear that the next instant crystalized as there

IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW, AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN TONSILINE WOULD QUICKLY RELIEVE IT. 25c. and 50c. Hospital Size. \$1. ALL DRUGGISTS.

again rang out from the officers of the cry of "Halt! Halt! Halt!"

"The officers, not an instant too soon, had solved the mystery and then it was that there was unfolded a scene that made our blood run cold. "Terrifying, frightful cries rose from those masses of Russian soldiers as with a supreme effort they turned their heads towards us and stretched out supplicating hands. Then it was, that even a stranger fact dawned upon our appalled senses. The Russians were rapidly growing smaller and smaller. Their legs, little by little, went disappearing down through the rank grass, giving the impression as though all had suddenly squatted.

"Then, too, we perceived that all had freed themselves of their rifles, had thrown them away, and with contracted, contented faces as though with one final collective spasm they stretched, not out, but up, up, up, up their supplicating hands. "Not one of us fired against the enemy.

"At first only perplexed, we became suddenly terrorized, when finally we grasped that which was happening before our eyes—the treacherous mire, under which was hidden the fathomless marshes, had opened to swallow them up.

"All the efforts, persistent, desperate, which each made to liberate himself from the clammy element only engulfed him the deeper. If some poor soldier, after a thousand efforts, succeeded at last in extricating a leg, found only the other more hopelessly than ever imbedded.

"First one, then another, then another, and finally all of that mass of writhing humanity, as if by a sudden inspiration of salvation, as from inner subtle intuition that urged the distinction of the body's weight over the greatest surface possible or even that urged the tearing of the upper portion from that lower portion already imbedded, threw their bodies forward at full length on the deceiving grass before them. But already doomed, it served only to lengthen their torture.

"Cries, shrieks, groans, sighs, prayers and invocations, some high, some insistent, some supplicating and some desperate, increased ever and ever as there increased before their vision the reality of the death that every moment made itself come closer and closer apparent.

"Our soldiers, whose humanity never for an instant deserted them even in the face of the greatest horror of the war, reached out the stocks of their rifles to the men whom but a moment before they had hoped to slay. The Russians grasped them—but it was a grasp that was utterly futile. No power on earth could save them, and with an "About Face" the Austrian officers turned their men, already terrified, white and trembling, and marched them away with never a look backwards at the horror that lay behind."

RUSSIANS IN CONTROL OF ALL OF BUKOWINA

Petrograd Dispatch Says Austrians Evacuate Positions and Are Defending Hungary.

By United Press.
Paris, January 9.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Matin wires that the Russians now control all of Bukowina and that their advance guard has also invaded Transylvania. The report says the Austrians hurriedly evacuated the remainder of their positions in Bukowina and are now defending Hungary.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

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One Year\$5.00

Six Months2.50

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WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

PEOPLE ARE "EYE MINDED"

Of all the physical senses none is so easily impressed as that of sight.

A pretty picture, a bright color, a striking phrase catches the eye and sticks fast in the memory.

Newspaper readers are particularly "eye minded." They are guided, often unconsciously, by their favorite newspaper.

They remember the names of men and things they see advertised in their newspaper.

They buy these things because they have confidence in them.

There is no advertising that is as near 100 per cent. productive as newspaper advertising.

BIG ISSUES AWAIT THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from first page)

ed by the Governor, all to serve without salary. They would employ a qualified highway civil engineer with a salary not to exceed \$4,000. The expenses of the board would be taken from the state automobile fund.

Flood control has been a crying need in Indiana ever since the floods of 1913 destroyed property worth approximately \$25,000,000. The commission appointed to study flood conditions has reported two bills which it will ask this legislature to pass. The first bill creates a water control board to consist of the attorney general, the auditor of state and President Stone of Purdue University. No state aid is provided for.

The abatement bill will have its chief opposition in the person of interest owning property now rented at very high rates to keepers of bawdy houses. For this reason it is believed the objection will be more in the nature of an under-current. The bill is directed straight at the owners of these properties. It would make it possible for the prosecuting attorney or any citizen of a county to petition for an injunction against the owner of this property. The court would give the owner a chance to abate the nuisance, but in case he did not do so, the personal effects of the resort are seized and sold to pay the costs of the case and not less than \$300 is levied from the real estate. This sum reverts to the county, though a portion may go to the attorney who conducts the case if he be other than the prosecuting attorney. The injunction is then made permanent and the property is liable to contempt proceedings if he violates it.

This abatement law is said to have quite a lot of sentiment favoring it.



Yes, Mr. Jones is still sick

GOING on his ninth week now. But he doesn't want for anything. You know I'm buying him the best there is, just as if nothing had happened.

He never earned a big salary, but he always kept up his AETNA ACCUMULATIVE DISABILITY POLICY. It doesn't cost much, and here it is paying us \$25 a week every four weeks.

We won't have to break into our little savings account, because of that policy. It certainly has relieved us all, I tell you.

AETNA-IZE

Look ahead to the time when YOUR salary may be cut off by illness or accident. How about the wife and children then? Let us explain to you how easy it is to protect them. Call or write.

Harry M. Miller, Agent,

Blish Block. Seymour, Ind.

There would be a certain hesitancy on the part of any legislator before he would rise in the assembly and oppose this bill, it is believed. It is similar to laws in Washington, Oregon, California, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the District of Columbia, and it has been sustained by the supreme courts of Nebraska, Washington and Minnesota. It would give reformers a weapon they have long sought. To date there has been no effective means of putting resorts out of business.

The lobby, "insidious" or "pernicious," or whatever adjective is preferred, apparently is about to breathe its last in Indiana if the act to be passed by the legislature is effective. Governor Ralston and Speaker Bedwell have spoken against the lobby. Probably the act will require registration of lobbyists with a statement of employer, etc.

Unique legislation will be asked of both Indiana and Illinois this year in the form of a contract between the two states to co-operate to drain the Kankakee swamps, which extend into Illinois. The bill will first be presented to this legislature and if successful will be taken before the Illinois body. It means the redemption of land that would be worth \$1,500,000 its advocates say. It would mean the straightening of the Kankakee river, shortening it 28 miles. The river would be widened and deepened. The bill would authorize the state of Indiana to contract with the sister state to redeem the interstate swamp.

The other drainage bills will be advanced. One creates drainage districts and the other would maintain the ditches already dug. These districts would hold the same relation to the state as a city now does, and the five supervisors would have the functions of the mayor and city council.

The state must be reapportioned during this session as to state senatorial and representative districts. Lake and Marion counties get fuller representation, and some counties that have lost in population will lose. The districts must be compact and contiguous. Some profess to see an advantage to the Democrats in this reapportionment.

Two registration forces are in sight—those who would repeal outright the present law and those who would make possible permanent registration in rural districts.

Rep. John R. Jones of Plymouth, will again introduce his out-and-out direct primaries bill. Senator Fleming of Portland, will introduce his bill to impose stringent regulations on the election of delegates to organizing and nominating conventions, in lieu of primaries, called the regulated delegated convention plan. The Democratic platform says primaries should be held, but not until after the convention.

Henry W. Bullock, chairman of the workman compensation commission appointed by the Governor, has a bill that would make it very inconvenient for employers who remained without its scope, while it is not compulsory. It removes the employers' defense against suit for damages in many regards. The employers are said to have a bill which would give the employer more liberty in insuring with private companies, and which would not give immediate compensation.

BEHARREL ENCAMPMENT INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS

Encampment Branch of Odd Fellows Names Officers for Ensuing Term.

Beharrel Encampment No. 109, I. O. O. F. installed the following new officers for the ensuing year at the regular meeting last night:

C. P.—D. W. Wilson.

H. P.—John Gill.

S. W.—Daniel Morgan.

R. S.—Wm. Meseke.

Treas.—F. L. Schornick.

J. W.—C. M. Hennessy.

First Watch—G. S. Clark.

Second Watch—O. B. Able.

Third Watch—H. H. McDonald.

Fourth Watch—Jesse Haskett.

Guards of Tent—Urban Kyser, Ernest McIntyre.

L. S.—H. Bretthauer.

O. S.—Harry Findley.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Wednesday afternoon, January 13, with Mrs. M. Becker, 522 South Chestnut street. All members are urged to be present.

I wish to correct the statement in the report of the reception to the Christian pastor, as I am the secretary and not the president of the Ministerial Association. Rev. Wm. Schruoff, of the German M. E. church is the president.

H. R. Booch.

We Sell For Cash Only.

Beginning January 1st, all feed and coal will be sold for cash only. We solicit your business on the basis of the largest value possible for the price.

J14d&w Hodapp Hominy Co.

The Churches

First Baptist Church.

Sunday School 9:15 a. m.

In the morning at 10:30 there will be an address delivered by a representative of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League.

J. B. Y. P. U. 2:00 p. m.

Sr. B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m. Subject: "Our Denominational Boards and our Relation to them." Leader, Mrs. J. Robt. Blair.

The pastor will preach in the evening at 7:30 and at the close of the service the ordinance of baptism will be administered.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock.

Woman's Sewing Society Friday afternoon 2:30 o'clock.

The Woman's Missionary Society will meet at the residence of Mrs. Jay C. Smith, 216 N. Walnut St., Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. J. H. Boake, leader.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Class No. 1 Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. Orylie Hunt 608 North Blish street.

Class No. 2 Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. Ella Downs 528 South Vine street.

Class No. 3 Thursday afternoon at 2:30 with Mrs. Louis Downing, 224 West Jackson street.

Class No. 4 Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. John Vansdol, 407 West Fifth street.

Christian Church.

Sunday School at 9:30. Let every member be present and help keep up the splendid record we have had for the past quarter. Communion and preaching at 10:30. Subject for the morning sermon will be "Jesus is Coming." In the evening at 7:30 the services will be in charge of J. E. Martin of the State Anti-Saloon League.

Tuesday afternoon the Home Department will meet with Mrs. Alta Kelley, on West Fourth street.

Tuesday evening the Loyal Devoir Society will meet with Mrs. Fred Mitchell on North Ewing street.

Wednesday evening the mid-week prayer meeting, leader Mrs. E. R. All members of the congregation and their friends are invited and will be welcome to these services.

W. Paul Marsh, Pastor.

First Methodist Church.

Sunday School 9:15 a. m. C. H. Wiethoff, Superintendent.

Morning worship 10:30. Address by Rev. Madison Swadener, D. D. of the State Anti-Saloon League. Dr. Swadener is a fine speaker.

League 6:30.

Evening worship 7:30. Subject, "What God Do You Worship?"

Junior League Wednesday 4 p. m. Prayer Meeting 7:30.

The West End Home Department will meet with Mrs. Lessler, W. 8th street Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

J. H. Carnes, Pastor.

Church of the Nazarene.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Wm. J. Abraham, Supt.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Subject, "Sanctifying Glory of Jesus Christ."

At the evening service at 7:30 o'clock, Dr. Swadener, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League will speak.

Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Thursday evening.

German Lutheran Church.

German service at 10 a. m. At 2 p. m. will be the annual meeting of the voting members. There will be no evening services.

E. H. Eggers, Pastor.

FIGHTING RENEWED ALONG THE FRENCH BATTLE FRONT

Reported That Soissons Has Been Bombarded by the Germans—Attacks Repulsed.

By United Press.

Paris, January 9—Soissons has been bombarded by the Germans and the palace of justice there destroyed, it is claimed. The attacks were repulsed by the French in a series of brilliant assaults. All of today's official and unofficial reports emphasize the fact that fighting is again in progress at nearly every point along the battle front.

R. L. Hienly, of Kansas City, Mo., is in the city on business with F. H. Gates. Mr. Hienly represents the Carnes Artificial Limb Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

Rev. E. L. Pettus went to Jeffersonville this morning to spend the day. Sunday he will go to Salem where he will preach.

Mrs. George Base who was admitted to the Schneck Memorial hospital Thursday for treatment, is improving.

German M. E. Church.

Sunday School: George A. Winkenhof, superintendent, will be pleased to meet officers, teachers and scholars at 9 a. m. for a profitable session.

Preaching services: The second sacramental service of the conference year will be conducted tomorrow under the direction of the district superintendent, the Rev. Chas. Treuschel. At 10:30 he will preach in the German language and at its close administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Again at 7:30 he will conduct an evangelistic service, speaking the English language.

Epworth League: At 6:45 both the senior and junior departments of the league will meet, the senior department to be addressed by the district superintendent.

Revival meetings: In the course of the coming week the revival meetings will be continued, the services beginning at 7:30 and being preceded by a service of song. Bro. Treuschel will preach Monday evening.

W. A. Schruoff, Pastor.

St. Paul Evangelical Church.

Sunday School at 9 a. m. Scholars and teachers will please remember our superintendent's Mr. Loertz, desire and be present promptly.

At 10:30 English divine worship, topic of sermon "Speaking in the Wrong Spirit."

At 6:45 Y. P. S. prayer meeting, Geo. Schleter leader.

At 7:30 English evening service, sermon on the subject "The One More Touch."

On Monday evening at the home of Julius Heintz, committee meeting for "Boys' Club" at 7:30.

On Tuesday evening at 7:30, board of officers' business meeting. All members are urged to come.

On Wednesday evening at 7:30 the mid-week Bible study.

On Thursday evening at 7:30 in the Sunday School rooms, "The Boys' Club."

On Friday evening at 7:30 committee meeting on church affiliation.

H. R. Booch, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

Morning worship at 10:30 o'clock.

Evening worship at 7:30 o'clock.

Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to worship with us.

M. E. Prather, Minister.

Christian Science.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Sunday service at 10:45 a. m.

Subject: "Sacrament."

Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. To our services and to the reading room the public is cordially invited and welcome.

Woodstock Baptist Church.

Sunday School at 2 p. m.

Covenant meeting at 7 p. m.

Choir practice Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

We hope to have a good attendance at all of these services starting the new year.

Church Notice.

Members of The Church of Christ will meet at 10:30 o'clock on Lord's Day and hold communion service at the home of N. C. Rucker, 616 Indianapolis Ave. Come and bring your friends.

Catholic Church.

Low Mass at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m. Vespers and Benediction at 3 p. m.

SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION TO BE DISCUSSED TUESDAY

There Will be no Delay Unless Appropriation Bills Are Before the House.

Washington, January 9—The Mondel woman's suffrage resolution opposing a constitutional amendment is scheduled to come up in the lower house for discussion and final action Tuesday. Leaders were doubtful if it could be brought up on that day but Chairman Henry, of the rules committee, said that the resolution would be considered unless it interfered with some of the appropriation bills.

Should there be any delay in bringing the resolution up at that time the proposed amendment in the Indiana house of representatives schedules for that afternoon might be adopted or rejected in time to have influence in congress. The Indiana resolution will ask the Indiana delegation to favor the resolution.

A daughter was born January 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Ziba Lewis, at their home at 619 North Walnut street.

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Good weight Canvas Gloves, pair 7c

Men's Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers, each.....33c

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Men's \$1.00 Union Suits, each.....69c

Ladies' \$1.00 Union Suits, each.....69c

Ladies' 50c Union Suits, each.....39c

Men's \$1.00 Caps69c

Men's 50c Caps39c

Men's 25c Caps19c

Men's \$2.00 Jersey Sweaters, each\$1.25

Men's \$1.50 Jersey Sweaters, each89c

20 per cent. discount on Work Pants and Overalls.

BIG DISCOUNT ON ALL SHOES.

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Grimes Golden Apples, good and sound, 25c per peck.....

Country Back Bones, per lb.....15c

Country Sorgh'm Molasses, gal.....65c

Tenderloins per pound.....25c

Country Spare Ribs per lb.....15c

Back Loins per pound.....20c

Country Sausage 2 lbs. for.....35c

Fresh Country BUTTER BEST MADE per pound.....30c

HOADLEY'S

Fresh Country Meats Every Tuesday and Friday

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

is what we boast of keeping for sale. That is saying a good deal, but our stock is so large and complete, that we believe we can fix you up with anything you may ask for. Come in and test us and look over our many electrical devices, there are many labor-saving ones among them.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES Neal Electric Co.

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Dress Shoes \$4.00 and \$5.00 only.

Special Work Shoes \$3.00 to \$5.00

THE HUB
BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Jennie White, of Medora, was in the city this morning.

Nathan Kaufman has returned from a business trip to Bedford.

Mrs. Joe Palmer, of Clear Springs, was in the city Friday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Rogers went to Cincinnati this morning to spend the day.

Sheriff Van Robertson of Brownstown, was in the city today on business.

Mrs. David Able of near Cortland, spent this afternoon here on business.

Henry Kattman has returned to Brownstown after a business trip here.

Mrs. A. J. Haskett of Redding township, was in the city this afternoon.

Mrs. W. C. Cox returned this morning from spending several days with relatives in Hayden.

Misses Louise and Carrie Aufderheide went to Louisville this morning to spend the day.

Mrs. F. H. Seibold returned to her home in Chicago Friday after visiting relatives here.

Fred C. Whitcomb of Hayden, was in the city today greeting friends and transacting business.

Miss Alma Johnson came from Columbus this morning to visit over Sunday with relatives.

Miss Anna Noe, of Kurtz, is here on account of the serious illness of Elder G. M. Shotts.

Darlington Berry came from Mitchell Friday afternoon to visit over Sunday with Malcolm Routt.

Mrs. John Murphy will go to Mitchell Sunday to spend the week with Mr. Murphy who is working there.

Mrs. S. C. Hammond, of Fort Smith, Ark., is here for an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ryle.

Mrs. John T. Jones and son, Cecil, went to Indianapolis this morning to visit over Sunday with relatives.

Miss Kittie Killey, who has been visiting Mrs. J. W. Ryle, left this morning for her home in Melton, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cook went to Bedford this morning to spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Cook.

Mrs. C. D. Billings and daughter, Mary Goodloe, and Mrs. O. H. Montgomery went to Louisville this morning.

Carl F. Meyer, who is with the American Tobacco Company, went to Washington this morning on business.

Mrs. Cecil Day, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Day, has returned to her home in North Vernon.

Mrs. J. H. Starr, of Sparksville, returned to her home this morning after a visit with Miss Mabel Hodapp.

Mrs. Edward P. Elsner and daughter went to Indianapolis this morning to spend Sunday with Senator Elsner.

Mrs. Louis Routt went to Cincinnati this morning to spend Sunday with her brother, Robert Berry and family.

H. E. Hennis, route agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, was in the city Friday evening on business.

Mr. and Mrs. John Coleman came from Cincinnati this afternoon to visit over Sunday with relatives and friends.

Mrs. C. H. Holmes, who has been here since Tuesday the guest of friends, returned to her home in Tunnellton Friday.

C. S. Lee left Friday afternoon for his home in Denver, Colo., after a visit with Miss Emma Hackman, south of the city.

Mrs. Lemuel Drake, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Sweazy and family, left Friday afternoon for her home in Clinton.

Mrs. Emma Shelton, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Winkler, has returned to her home in Brownstown.

Mrs. Curtis Marley left Friday afternoon for her home in Terre Haute after spending two weeks here with her brother and family.

Roy Lewis has returned from a visit with his parents in Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Lewis is here attending the Seymour Business College.

Miss Pauline Humphrey returned to her home in Orleans this morning after visiting with her brother and family north of the city.

Miss Claudia Amick, one of the nurses at the Schneek hospital, has been sick for several days and has gone to her home in Scipio.

Mrs. Noble T. Moore and children left today for their home in Sycamore, Ill., after spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. E. Sewell.

Miss Lena House came from Indianapolis this afternoon to visit over Sunday with her sister, Miss Rose House and other relatives and friends.

Mrs. George Wheeler and children came from Kurtz this morning to spend the day, and Monday will go to Washington to spend the winter with her daughter.

Underwear Special

An extra good heavy fleece lined garment, (in shirts and drawers.)
Dark grey and cream colors.

35c

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YOU WILL FIND
The Right Piece of Jewelry
at the Right Price at
Meseke's Jewelry Shop

Mrs. J. B. Purkiser was called to Shoals this morning on account of the illness of her parents, who are both sick with an attack of the grip.

Miss Mabel Searce returned to her home in Danville this morning after spending the past week here with Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. McColgin and daughter.

Mrs. Melvin Boone and daughter, Lucile, went to North Vernon this morning to spend the day with Mrs. Boone's mother, Mrs. F. M. Hardesty, who celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday anniversary today.

ST. LOUIS POLICEMAN SHOT BY TWO BANDITS

Safe in Wabash Railroad Station is Blown Open and Robbers Escape With \$5.

By United Press.
St. Louis, January 9.—Police Sergeant Michael Gibbons was shot and killed today when he attempted to arrest two bandits who attempted to rob the safe escaping with \$5 in nickels and pennies. They were followed by a patrolman but a heavy fog aided them in escaping.

Calling Cards.
One hundred calling cards, single line, for 50c. Republican Office.

RETURNS MUST BE FILED BY MARCH 1
(Continued from first page)

losses that have been suffered during the last twelve months and the items of depreciation.

It is stated that returns made on the basis of the calendar year must be filed on or before March 1, while those made on the basis of the fiscal year are due within sixty days after the close of such year. In case an officer of any corporation is sick or otherwise prevented from filing the statement within the time prescribed the internal revenue collection may grant an additional thirty days when such showing is properly made. Heavy penalties are provided for failure to comply with the income tax law. Any corporation neglecting to file a report which files false returns are liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000 and an additional tax of fifty per cent. may be added. The statements must be sworn to before a notary public.

A daughter was born January 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Piercy, at their home in Indianapolis. Mrs. Piercy was formerly Miss Elma Heuser of this city.

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OF
Men's Suits
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\$10 to \$16.50
Some are the
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is true of every stick of lumber leaving this yard billed as first grade. Of course we have some "seconds"—split at ends, a few knots, warped, etc., but they're sold at "seconds" price. We guarantee the quality of our "firsts." You run no risk when you buy lumber at

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The Very Best

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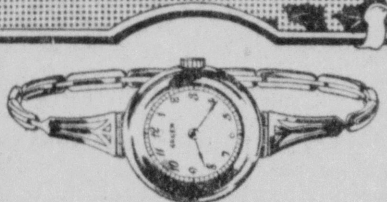
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ART LEAGUE HOLDS ITS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Officers Chosen for the Coming Year and Plans for the Next Art Exhibit Discussed.

The annual meeting of the Seymour Art League was held at the high school building Friday evening. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. J. H. Carter.

An amendment was adopted to the constitution that the League shall purchase no picture, nor accept as a gift to the League any picture from an artist, unless some of that artist's work has been accepted for exhibition at some of the exhibits in the larger city art centers. The purpose of the amendment is to set a high standard for the permanent collection of pictures which the League shall acquire.

The executive committee reported the purchase in conjunction with the high school of a picture by Harry Swope, and accepted his gift of three other pictures for the Seymour collection.

The offer of Indiana University to loan an exhibit of twenty pictures for two weeks in March was accepted. This is not to take the place of the annual exhibit which will be held later in the spring.

The report of the treasurer was read by M. S. Blish and showed all bills paid and a balance in the treasury.

New officers were then elected as follows:

President, Mrs. J. H. Carter.

Vice Presidents, Prof. T. A. Mott,

Mrs. Lynn Faulkner.

Secretary, Earl M. Cox.

Treasurer, M. S. Blish.

Following the election of officers, a short address was made by Prof. O. H. Williams, of Indiana University.

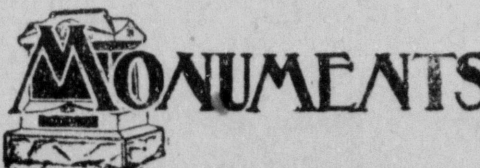
The members of the Art League feel very much encouraged over their first year's work, and look forward to planning the second exhibit with great anticipations of pleasure and of educational profit.

CLEVELAND, O., MAN IS KILLED AT INDIANAPOLIS

Head Crushed Off by Train when He Slipped While Running to Board a Coach.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, January 9.—The body of a man with his head crushed off apparently by the wheels of Big Four train was found near the tracks today. A note book found in his clothing gave his name and address as Charles Collins, 4317 Lorain avenue, Cleveland, O. The victim appeared to be about thirty-five years of age and was fairly well dressed. The police believe he slipped under the train while running in an effort to board a coach.



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PLENTY OF GUNS PROTECT CANAL.

Equal to Any Likely to Be
Used Against Them.

COL. GOETHALS CONFIDENT.

Builder of Great Waterway Tells Congress Committee That Big Guns Defending It Compare Favorably With Best on Any Foreign Warship—Equipped With Five Modern Forts.

Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal and governor of the canal zone, told a subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations that the guns defending the canal were the equal of the best guns on any foreign warship. He denied the assertion that foreign ships could demolish the Panama forts while keeping out of range of the guns mounted on the canal defenses. High ranking officials of the army sustained his statements.

Colonel Goethals appeared before the subcommittee with Major General J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster general; Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, and Brigadier General Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of coast artillery, to discuss the items in the appropriation bill having to do with fortifications. Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the subcommittee, conducted the discussion on canal fortifications.

The statements by Colonel Goethals were made in executive session behind closed doors, and in the hearing it was enjoined on those present that what he said was to be regarded as confidential.

The subject of chief interest was whether the canal could be defended against attack in the emergency of war. To questions asked in a long and painstaking series by Chairman Fitzgerald, Colonel Goethals told the committee that the plans for the protection of the canal were ample to make its defense as sure as was humanly possible.

Five Modern Forts.

There are five modern forts there, constructed from plans made by the engineer corps, with the strongest work known in modern defense construction. The placing of these forts has been the study of joint boards of army and navy officers of the highest expert standing. In these fortifications, when complete, are to be one sixteen-inch gun, ten fourteen-inch guns, twenty-eight twelve-inch mortars and twelve six-inch guns. In all there are embraced in the plan for the defense of the two approaches to the canal zone fifty-one guns, all of the highest power employed in coast defense.

The six-inch guns are placed where they serve as auxiliary to the mine field, a very important element of defense at both approaches. These six-inch guns are to be used to command the mine fields and drive off small boats that might attempt to sweep them.

In all his statements in regard to the fortifications at Panama Colonel Goethals had the assistance of the general officers who were with him. At the outset of the hearing Chairman Fitzgerald told them that they were all responsible for the work to be done on the bill and that every item should have their joint attention and most painstaking care because of the vital importance of the canal as a military base entering into the strength and effective operation of the fleet.

The matter of trails along the zone, so that cavalry, field artillery and infantry might move rapidly for the protection of the canal from attack by land; the placing of more searchlights to make the coast artillery guns more effective; the development of the torpedo defense of both Colon and Panama; the provision of larger and better equipped yards for submarines and the stationing of a larger fleet of these vessels at both ends of the canal were fully discussed, and provision for them, it is declared, will appear in the bill in ample amounts for all work along these lines that can be accomplished during the coming year.

To the question whether the guns now at the canal would match those that might be sent against them in the event of war Colonel Goethals replied that he thought they were equal to any such guns.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Fitzgerald, "that the big guns of foreign warships could stand off and reach us and demolish our forts and guns without our being able to reach them?"

"No, I don't," replied Colonel Goethals. "Our guns are of equal range, so far as our information goes."

Guns of Large Caliber.

The explanation was made by General Crozier that the seacoast guns at Panama were of as large caliber as any that would be likely to be brought against them, but that they were of less length, and so had to be used with a high trajectory and a low muzzle velocity to secure the greatest range required. They would carry the largest shells used in such guns—shells weighing 1,200 pounds and carrying 200 pounds of high explosive, which is all that if not more than can be claimed for the guns that might be engaged.

Colonel Goethals said there was an ample supply of ammunition on the isthmus—enough to supply the guns during their reasonable life in any possible engagement up to the point of being eroded so as to be worthless.

WOUNDED BAVARIAN MAKES KAISER LAUGH.

The London Daily Mail says that according to a Silesian provincial newspaper the kaiser has been pouring out his heart to the many English columnists, of which the war has been so profitable.

After asking the convalescents at a base hospital in the eastern theater of the war about the nature of their wounds and congratulating them on the latest successes of their regiments, the war lord turned the conversation to the all pervading theme, England. Suddenly a stalwart Bavarian, who had listened wide eyed to the kaiser's remarks, sat up in bed and shouted in a rich provincial accent:

"Your majesty, you have a fine lot of relations!"

Everybody present, the narrative says, was speechless with indignation over the Bavarian's strong language, but the kaiser laughed heartily, stepped over to the soldier's bed, slapped him jovially on the shoulder and gave him a hearty handshake of goodwill.

WOMAN TAXICAB DRIVER AT WORK IN NEW YORK.

First of Sex to Invaade Gotham Wears Leopard Cap and Cape.

A taxicab driving east on Fifth street, New York city, entered Broadway and stopped on Broadway. The driver was Miss Wilma K. Russey, the first woman taxicab driver in New York city.

Even before it was seen the driver was wearing skirts her appearance attracted attention. She wore on her head a huge cap of leopard skin and around her neck and over her shoulders the yellow and black spotted pelt of the same fierce animal. As soon as the car stopped and the driver climbed down there was no further room for mistake. She wore a brown skirt that came down just below the tops of her high tan boots and a brown jacket. Her forearms were lost in black leather gloves that came to the elbow.

Several other taxi drivers on the corners formed groups and discussed the feminine invasion of their business. Finally they decided to accept it gracefully. They talked shop and gave her advice until a party of men came up and asked if her taxicab was engaged.

"Where do you want to go?" she asked.

"No place in particular," answered one of the men. "Just take us down Broadway a ways. All we want is to have the first ride in your taxi."

The car traveled down Broadway, making a sensation for several blocks. Then Miss Russey collected the first fare and tip ever collected by a woman taxicab driver in New York city. It was a big tip, Miss Russey said, but she would not name the amount.

LIMITS THE LYLE CHIMES.

Wealthy Tenafly (N. J.) Widow Restricted to Four Times a Day.

Vice Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis made an order in Jersey City, N. J., regulating the playing of chimes at Happyland, the Tenafly estate of Mrs. Gertrude Lyle, the wealthy widow of John F. Lyle. Persons living in Tenafly had testified that their nerves were being shattered by the jangling of the 2,000 ton bells in the Lyle tower, which were rung at frequent intervals, night and day.

The chimes were installed in August, 1913. In September Mrs. Lyle's neighbors appealed to the local board of health for relief from the chimes. By November the Tenafly folk learned from the local board of health and the state board of health that no relief could be granted from that quarter. Last January Mrs. Alice Bailey, who lived with her father, Charles T. Buckley, an aged lawyer, 150 feet from the memorial tower, and Henry J. Brunton and his wife, who lived 200 feet from the tower, employed Wendell J. Wright to start injunction proceedings against Mrs. Lyle to stop the bells.

The decision of the vice chancellor provides that quarter hourly playing of a theme from Elijah must cease. This theme, which consists of eight notes, may be played three times each day, once at 8 o'clock in the morning, once at noon and again at sunset. Mrs. Lyle may also have one hymn tune played each day upon the chimes and two on Sunday.

WHEAT CROP MAKES A TOWN

It Was Prairie About a Month Ago and Now Has 500 Inhabitants.

All recent records of town building have been shattered by the growth of Kildeer, N. D., terminus of the north line branch out of Mandan. About a month ago the site was bare prairie. Today five elevators are in course of construction, the Northern Pacific Railroad company is building a roundhouse and small shops, two banks, a newspaper office, a hundred residences and thirty-five stores are being built.

There are at least 500 persons there now, making their homes in tents or box shanties until adequate quarters can be built. Kildeer is in Dunn county and in the center of a community that is changing from stock to wheat farming.

RADIUM FAILS TO SAVE PATIENT

Lawyer Conquered Tongue Cancer; Succumbs to Another.

REAL TROUBLE IN THROAT.

Deeper Growth Not Discovered Until Long After Treatment—City Solicitor of Asbury Park, N. J., Asked Reporters to Watch Developments—Thought Permanent Cure Was Effected.

Eight months after he called the reporters into his office to tell them that radium had cured his cancer of the tongue City Solicitor Samuel A. Patterson of Asbury Park, N. J., died of cancer. He had been pronounced free from the disease and had been so much benefited that he was able to resume the work he had dropped, but when his throat began to trouble him it was found that the radium had not touched the growth in that part and that what it had burned away was a mere offshoot of the real trouble.

Mr. Patterson was first aware that something was wrong with him about fifteen months ago. As he was arguing a case in the court of common pleas at Freehold, N. J., a jagged tooth, from which the gold crown had come off, cut his tongue. He consulted a doctor and he advised him that he was suffering from cancer.

Determined to make a fight for it, Mr. Patterson went to New York and had a treatment with radium. Just about then the case of Congressman Breauner was arousing great interest. He had been treated by Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore and had had eleven tubes of radium applied to the cancer in his shoulder for twelve hours at a stretch. Mr. Patterson went to Baltimore to consult Dr. Kelly. By this time his tongue had become so much affected that he had had to abandon cases which he was trying in the courts. His enunciation had become thick and painful, and it was difficult for even his intimate friends to understand him.

Inflicted Painful Burns. Dr. Kelly told him that he thought he had a chance. Mr. Patterson was willing to try anything, and for two hours he submitted to the application of radium tubes to the right side of his tongue and neck. They inflicted such painful burns that it was impossible for him to wear a collar for two weeks, but they produced at once a notable improvement in his powers of speech.

Then he made a second trip to Baltimore, and this time submitted to the treatment for about an hour. It seemed then that he was practically cured, and he was able to talk so clearly that he resumed his duties. Dr. Kelly had told him to come back a third time, but when he paid that visit his tongue had improved so greatly that it was decided that no more radium was necessary, and he was discharged as cured.

It was then that Mr. Patterson called in the reporters to hear about his case. They found that his tongue was still discolored and looked brownish and that his flesh was hard and his speech was still thick. These symptoms, he assured the newspaper men, he had been told by the doctor were purely the result of the radium treatment and that as soon as the effect of the burns wore off he would speak as well as ever he did.

For some weeks after this Mr. Patterson kept to his court work and did not again complain of any trouble with his tongue. It was, however, the deeper cancer, which was not discovered for some time afterward and had not been affected by the radium treatment, which in the end proved fatal.

Mr. Patterson was fifty-three years old. He graduated from Columbia Law school and served as city solicitor for Asbury Park for two terms.

ROCKEFELLER CALLS EASY.

Oil Man Has Telephones Scattered All Over His Estate.

John D. Rockefeller now has an elaborate telephone system of his own. In his house near Tarrytown, N. Y., are thirty-three telephones operated under an interlocking device so that Mr. Rockefeller can talk from one room to another. As soon as he begins to talk all other connections are cut off.

Distributed around the estate are nearly forty telephones in addition to those in the house. There is a telephone at every gate and at certain distances around the course. The system is so arranged that, no matter where Mr. Rockefeller desires to roam, the telephone follows him. This is done because Mr. Rockefeller is often wanted on important matters in a hurry, and guards stationed near the telephone can reach him quickly.

Stenographer Wanted In Trenches. The Fremdenblatt publishes the following notice sent by a soldier in a German trench:

Wanted.—A perfect stenographer, age 18 to 25 years, to write numerous letters of thanks for loving gifts received; in friendly home, with excellent board (secure from grenades and shrapnel).

Address Villa Bee-Home, in the trenches. VON EINEM. Soldier, Landwehr Infantry Regiment 75, Third Battery, Company 2.

TRADE SECRETS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Cuts of Meat Explained by Demonstrator.

AMUSING QUESTIONS ASKED

One Woman Wanted to Know How She Was to Tell Cut When Ordering by Telephone—Each Woman Present Got Diagram Showing Side of Beef and How It Is Sliced.

Crowds filled the headquarters of the National Housewives' league in New York city to learn the different cuts of meat and see beef, veal, lamb and mutton cut by an expert. It was the informal opening of the headquarters for real work, and, although the meeting was called for 10:30 o'clock, the women began to arrive at 9. They had notebooks, in which they jotted down the facts given them, they asked interested questions, and the women at the rear stood up through the long demonstration.

Theodore Carlewitz, who demonstrates at Teachers' college and other places where educational work in domestic science is carried on, did the talking, while two assistants cut up the meat. Each woman present received a diagram showing a side of beef, with the various cuts marked off. Some of the questions set the audience laughing. The women had been told that an economical housekeeper with a family of some size would buy an entire crossrib piece of beef—fourteen pounds at 21 cents a pound—from which she would get two steaks, a pot roast and a good soup. Or she was told that she would get a good steak from this same piece by buying the first cut of the crossrib.

"But how can you be sure you get that first cut?" asked a woman from the front row of seats.

"See the whole crossrib," answered Carlewitz.

"But if you ordered by telephone?" she continued, and the other women shouted with laughter.

"Ladies," said Mrs. Julia Heath when there was quiet again, "don't do it."

"A skirt steak is one you will find very good," said the demonstrator a little later. "It is only 18 cents a pound, and some people like the flavor."

"How do you spell 'skirt'?" called another woman at the side, her pencil poised in air, and the audience shouted again as the demonstrator replied, "S-K-I-R-T."

Describes a Chuck Steak.

"A chuck steak," said Carlewitz, beginning on his side of beef, "may be had now for 19 cents and a chuck roast for 16. This steak has not the taste of the sirloin, but is more nourishing than the porterhouse. From the cheaper grade of chuck, with the bone out, you get a pot roast, but it is coarse. The top chuck at 19 cents makes a fine pot roast."

"The first and second ribs are 24 cents a pound. The fourth, at 20 cents, is just as good and perhaps better. The ninth and tenth ribs outside of roast has no bone and no waste and is 18 cents, but is not as tender. The inside rib roast is nice and tender. It is 25 cents, but it is economical. Five pounds of it will equal eight pounds of rib roast."

The flank cut of the beef, at 9 cents a pound, is the best for rendering—to use for deep fat frying or things of that kind—better than suet, as it does not get hard, according to the expert.

"The top sirloin makes a good pot roast and beef a la mode and, bought whole, is 26 cents a pound," he continued. "The first cut will cost 23 cents. The porterhouse steak, from the loin of beef, costs 25 cents a pound and the Delmonico steak 23 cents. The short sirloin will weigh in the neighborhood of a pound and is good for small families. It is tender and of good flavor, is 25 cents a pound, but in demand and hard to get. The flat bone sirloin of beef is better than the round (there is about 2 cents difference in the price), and the fillet is in this. A fillet of beef costs 60 cents a pound. A whole fillet in a good loin of beef will weigh about seven pounds."

"The bottom round of beef makes corned beef, beef a la mode and pot roast, at 24, 25 and 26 cents a pound. The round end of the rump, at 22 cents a pound, is used to make corned beef. The leg of beef makes soup stock, 9 cents with the bone and 17 cents without, and a piece of the bone thrown in. The neck of beef makes soup, but nothing is as good as the leg."

Carlewitz told his audience how to tell lamb from mutton. The bone of the lamb cuts through, but the mutton will only break at the joint.

Here's a Model New York.

A model of New York city, twenty-six feet square and showing every detail of the great metropolis from sky scrapers to bridges and transportation lines, is faithfully reproduced at the Panama-Pacific International exposition. Visitors to the exposition will get the same view of New York as an aviator hovering in his machine some hundreds of feet above the city. Even the steamships at the docks and the statue of Liberty are shown, and at night the miniature city will be beautifully illuminated.

Song of the Ticker

The idle days at last have fled,
Construction time is here instead.
Though wars destroy and nations bleed,
I pledge a better day and creed.

I buzz and whirl and jerk and stop,
Then chase quotations to the top.
And men may buy and men may sell,
For I perform my mission well.

I run my happy course with zest,
And glad the secrets in my breast,
Of mings and ships and wealth to be,
And wide flung signs of industry.

Ta-ra, tarum, like kettle drum,
I beat quick step for joys to come.
The past is dead. Long live today!
I'm off again, hip, hip, hooray!

—H. S. Haskins in New York Sun.

SPENT \$20,000,000 TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

Sixty-six Per Cent Came From Public Funds Last Year.

More than \$20,500,000 was spent last year in the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States. Of this sum 66.8 per cent was derived from public funds, either federal, state, county or municipal, and the remainder was contributed by private philanthropy. These are some of the figures contained in the annual statistical statement of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Institutional care and treatment of consumptives in hospitals and sanatoria make up the largest share of the total expenditures. More than \$17,300,000 was spent for this purpose, with an additional \$925,000 for special treatment of tuberculous insane and prisoners. These figures include not only the cost of maintenance, but in some instances the cost of construction of institutions. Anti-tuberculosis associations spent the next largest sum, amounting to a little over \$900,000. Care of patients in dispensaries and by visiting nurses cost almost as much, approximately \$800,000. The growth of the open air school movement is shown in the fact that last year more than \$30,000 was spent for this purpose, as against \$10,000 expended five years ago. State and city boards of health spent \$200,000 directly on tuberculosis work.

In the last five years the percentage of money spent from public funds has steadily increased from 53 per cent in 1909 to 66.8 per cent in 1913 and 66.8 per cent last year. The National association considers this increase significant, since it indicates a shifting of the burden of institutional care of the consumptive from the private purse to the general public purse, where it rightly belongs.

Altogether, New York city and the other cities and the counties, towns and villages of the state spent more public and private funds last year in the tuberculosis campaign than any other two states in the Union, due largely to the increased and rapidly developing movement for city and county care of the tuberculous. Pennsylvania, which has occupied second place for the past four years, was superseded last year by Illinois, with Massachusetts in fourth place and Colorado in fifth place.

CUBISTS COLONIZE IN SPAIN.

Post Impressionists, Futurists and Others Have Defied the War.

It has been thought that among the victims of the war the advanced schools of painters—post impressionists, futurists, cubists, simultaneists—in a village near San Sebastian received a deathblow. Letters from a Spanish village near San Sebastian received in Paris from one of the best known of the simultaneist leaders show that this is exaggerated. This leader, a Frenchman, was excused from military service owing to supposed mental deficiency, although he is physically strong. He took refuge in Spain. Immediately after mobilization he was joined by advanced French, German, Austrian and Russian artists. Later, when it appeared that Italy might join in the war, Italian futurists joined him, and several Servians were also there.

These artists report that the war has not killed modern painting. Every particular movement is making vigorous war against every other one in the village. The village is replacing Paris as the center of modern painting.

RABBIT KILLING AIDS BELGIUM

Five Cent Bounty a Head Will Go For Relief Abroad.

A new and unusual plan to raise money to feed starving Belgians has gone into effect in Oregon. The scheme originated with a United States government official. It provides that, until further notice, for every rabbit killed in a large section of Oregon 5 cents will be deposited to the credit of the Belgian relief committee in New York.

The idea of making the scalp bounty paid by the government to abate the rabbit nuisance a source of revenue for the Belgian charity was outlined in a letter received at the offices of the committee.

The relief committee has written to the author of the letter approving the plan, and the first remittance from Oregon rabbit bounties is expected soon.

Russia Seeks Best Use For Alcohol.

The Russian government announces that it has set aside a considerable sum of money for the purpose of organizing an international competition for the discovery of new technical methods of utilizing industrial alcohol. Prizes amounting to over \$50,000 will be awarded.

HOW NAVIES SIZE UP SINCE THE WAR

Ratings Are Much the Same
Despite Losses.

UNITED STATES BAD THIRD.

Kaiser's Lead May Have Been Increased Owing to Dreadnoughts Built and Building—Great Britain Has Lost Three Battleships, One Dreadnought and Two Pre-Dreadnoughts.

Naval experts in Washington have thrown up their hands in despair over the task of calculating officially the present relative strength of the British, German and United States navies, but approximate figures indicate that in total warship tonnage the British, notwithstanding their losses, are more than twice as strong as the Germans, while in battleship tonnage the Germans have a trifle more than half as much as the British navy.

The relative strength of the United States has hardly been affected one way or the other by the war developments. This country ranked as the third naval power before the war and is still in third place.

Though the naval losses on each side are believed to be fully known, there are practically no data obtainable as to what additions Great Britain and Germany have made to their navies since the outbreak of the war.

In the opinion of the officers here Great Britain, in spite of her losses, is now a good deal stronger on the sea than she was on Aug. 1, when the war began. This is due to the rapid completion of vessels under construction and the taking over of vessels building in England for foreign navies.

Germany is also known to have rapidly completed construction of vessels, but definite information of the extent of the additions to either navy is unobtainable.

The Basis For Comparison.

The figures for construction, built and building a year ago seem to afford the best obtainable basis for a comparison of the German and British strength. According to these figures and not considering any losses, Germany would now have a total warship tonnage of 1,228,208, while that of Great Britain would be 2,591,291, or slightly more than twice that of Germany.

The losses on each side, however, have been considerable. Without including small vessels belonging to Germany which have been interned or the German battle cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which are in the war, but confined to action with the Turkish fleet, Germany has lost a total of 103,840 tons, according to the best obtainable information.

England, on the other hand, has lost 173,147 tons, or 70 per cent more than have the Germans. Deducting these losses, the present tonnage of both sides would appear to be about 2,481,156 for Great Britain and 1,224,368 for Germany.

Naval strength today, however, is largely measured in battleship strength. Assuming that battleships under construction a year ago have been completed, the probable British battleship strength, irrespective of losses, would be now 1,310,235 tons. On the same basis the German battleship strength would be 690,100 tons, or a trifle more than half that of Great Britain.

Great Britain, however, has lost three battleships—one Dreadnought, the Audacious, of 24,000 tons, and two Pre-Dreadnought battleships, the Formidable and Bulwark, of 15,000 tons each, making a total loss in battleships of 54,000 tons.

Germany has lost no battleships, so that the proportion between the two on this basis is more nearly represented now by 1,256,235 for Great Britain and 690,100 for Germany.

A year ago Great Britain had seventy-two battleships built and building, while Germany had thirty built and building. Great Britain, however, is believed to have added to her list more first class ships than has Germany. Of these first class ships thirty-two of the British side were Dreadnoughts, while Germany had nineteen Dreadnoughts built and building.

Only one of the British ships lost, the Audacious, was of the Dreadnought type, so that as far as superior fighting battleships is concerned Great Britain has lost but one unit since the outbreak of the war. The loss of trained officers and men who have gone down with the British warships is considered by both American and British authorities to be a far more serious matter than the losses of the vessels themselves. The same is true with respect to the German naval losses.

The American Navy.

The superiority of the British navy over that of the United States, so far as tonnage strength is concerned, is so great that the proportion between the two has hardly been affected by the British losses. The total tonnage of the British navy, allowing for losses, is now estimated at 2,420,156 tons, while that of the United States, calculated on the same basis, is only 921,844.

The relative battleship strength of Germany and the United States has not been changed a particle by the war except as the conflict has caused Germany to hasten construction in progress and probably to begin entirely new construction.

The Call of the Cumberlands

By Charles Neville Buck

With Illustrations
from Photographs of Scenes
in the Play

(Copyright, 1913, by W. J. Watt & Co.)

The "jailhouse" was a small building of home-made brick, squatting at the rear of the courthouse yard. As Samson drew near, he saw that some ten or twelve men, armed with rifles, separated from groups and disposed themselves behind the tree trunks and the stone coping of the well. None of them spoke, and Samson pretended that he had not seen them. He rode his mule at a walk, knowing that he was rifle-covered from a half-dozen windows. At the hitching rack directly beneath the county building, he flung his reins over a post, and, swinging his rifle at his side, passed cautiously along the brick walk to the jail. The men behind the trees edged around their covers as he went, keeping themselves protected, as squirrels creep around a trunk when a hunter is lurking below. Samson halted at the jail wall, and called the prisoner's name. A tousled head and surly face appeared at the barred window, and the boy went over and held converse from the outside.

"How in hell did ye git into town?" demanded the prisoner.

"I rid in," was the short reply. "How'd ye git in the jailhouse?"

The captive was shamefaced. "I got a liddle too much lickin', an' I was shootin' out the lights last night," he confessed.

"What business did ye have hyar in Hixon?"

"I jest slipped in ter see a gal." Samson leaned closer, and lowered his voice.

"Does they know that ye shot them shoots at Jesse Purvy?"

Tamarack turned pale. "No," he stammered, "they believe you done hit."

Samson laughed. He was thinking of the rifles trained on him from a dozen invisible rests.

"How long air they a-goin' ter keep ye hyar?" he demanded.

"I kin git out tomorrer ef I pays the fine. Hit's ten dollars."

"And ef yo don't pay the fine?"

"Hit's a dollar a day."

"I reckon ye don't 'low ter pay hit, do ye?"

"I 'lowed mebbe ye mout pay hit fer me, Sameon."

"Ye done 'lowed plumb wrong. I come hyar ter see ef ye needed help, but hit 'pears ter me they're lettin' ye off easy."

He turned on his heel, and went back to his mule. The men behind the trees began circling again. Samson mounted, and, with his chin well up, trotted back along the main street. It was over. The question was answered. The Hollmans regarded the truce as still effective. The fact that they were permitting him to ride out alive was a wordless assurance of that. Incidentally, he stood vindicated in the eyes of his own people.

Lescott stayed on a week after that simply in deference to Samson's insistence. To leave at once might savor of flight under fire, but when the week was out the painter turned his horse's head toward town, and his train swept him back to the Bluegrass and the East.

A quiet of unbroken and deadly routine settled down on Misery. The conduct of the Souths in keeping hands off, and acknowledging the justice of Tamarack Spicer's jail sentence, had been their answer to the declaration of the Hollmans in letting Samson ride into and out of Hixon. The truce was established. When, a short time later, Tamarack left the country to become a railroad brakeman, Jesse Purvy passed the word that his men must, until further orders, desist from violence. The word had crept about that Samson, too, was going away, and, if this were true, Jesse felt that his future would be more secure than his past. Purvy believed Samson guilty, despite the exonerations of the hounds.

Lescott had sent a box of books, and Samson had taken a team over to Hixon, and brought them back.

He devoured them all from title page to final line, and many of them he went back to, and digested again.

He wrestled long and gently with his uncle, struggling to win the old man's consent to his departure. But Spicer South's brain was no longer plastic. What had been good enough for the past was good enough for the future. Nevertheless, he arranged affairs so that his nephew should be able to meet financial needs, and to go where he chose in a fashion befitting a South.

November came in bleakly, with a raw and devastating breath of fatality. The smile died from horizon to horizon, and for days cold rains beat and lashed the forests. And, toward the end of the month, came the day which Samson had set for his departure.

At the threshold, with the saddlebags over his left forearm and the rifle in his hand, he paused. His uncle stood at his elbow and the boy put out his hand.

"Good-by, Unc' Spicer," was all he said. The old man, who had been his second father, shook hands. His face,

too, was expressionless, but he felt that he was saying farewell to a soldier of genius who was abandoning the field. And he loved the boy with all the centered power of an isolated heart.

A half-mile along the road, Samson halted and dismounted. There, in a small cove, surrounded by a tangle of briars and blackberry bushes, stood a small and dilapidated "meeting house" and churchyard, which he must visit. He made his way through the rough undergrowth to the unkempt half-acre, and halted before the leaning headstones which marked two graves. With a sudden emotion, he swept the back of his hand across his eyes. He did not remove his hat, but he stood in the drizzle of cold rain for a moment of silence, and then he said:

"Pap, I hain't forgot. I don't want ye ter think that I've forgot."

Before he arrived at the Widow Miller's, the rain had stopped and the clouds had broken.

Sally opened the door, and smiled. She had spent the day nerving herself for this farewell, and at least until the moment of leave-taking she would be safe from tears. The Widow Miller and her son soon left them alone, and the boy and girl sat before the blazing logs.

For a time, an awkward silence fell between them. At last, the boy rose, and went over to the corner where he



"When I Whistles Like a Whippoorwill, Fetch Me That Gun."

had placed his gun. He took it up and laid it on the hearth between them.

"Sally," he said, "I want ter tell ye some things that I hain't never said ter nobody else. In the fust place, I want ye ter keep this hyar gun fer me."

The girl's eyes widened with surprise.

"Hain't ye a-goin' ter take hit with ye, Samson?"

"He shook his head.

"I hain't a-goin' ter need hit down below. Nobody don't use 'em down there. I've got my pistol, an' I reckon that'll be enough."

"I'll take good keer of hit," she promised.

The boy took out of his pockets a box of cartridges and a small package tied in a greasy rag.

"Hit's loaded, Sally, an' hit's cleaned an' hit's greased. Hit's ready fer use."

Again, she nodded in silent assent, and the boy began speaking in a slow, careful voice, which gradually mounted into tense emotion.

"Sally, thet thar gun was my pap's. When he lay a-dyin', he gave hit ter me, an' he gave me a job ter do with hit. When I was a liddle feller, I used ter set up 'most all day, polishin' thet gun an' gittin' hit ready. I used ter go out in the woods, an' practice shootin' hit at things, tell I learned how ter handle hit. I reckon thar hain't many fellers round here thet kin beat me now." He paused, and the girl hastened to corroborate.

"Thar hain't none, Samson."

"There hain't nothin' in the world, Sally, thet I prizes like I does thet gun. Hit's got a job ter do."

Thar hain't but one person in the world I trust hit with. Thet's you."

I want ye ter keep hit fer me, an' ter keep hit ready. . . . They thinks round hyar I'm quittin', but I hain't. I'm comin' back, an', when I comes, I'll need this hyar thing—an' I'll need hit bad." He took up the rifle, and ran his hand caressingly along its lock and barrel.

"I don't know when I'm a-comin'," he said, slowly, "but, when I calls fer this, I'm shure a-goin' ter need hit quick. I want hit ter be ready fer me, day er night. Maybe, nobody won't know I'm hyar. . . . Maybe, I won't want nobody ter know. . . . But, when I whistles out thar like a whippoorwill, I want ye ter slip out—an' fotch me thet gun!"

He stopped, and bent forward. His face was tense, and his eyes were glistening with purpose. His lips were tight set and fanatical.

"Samson," said the girl, reaching out and taking the weapon from his hands, "ef I'm alive when ye comes, I'll do hit. I promise ye. An'," she added,

"ef I hain't alive, hit'll be standin' thar in thet corner. I'll grease hit, an' keep hit loaded, an' when ye calls, I'll fotch hit out thar to ye."

The youth nodded. "I mout come any time, but likely as not I'll hev ter come a-fightin' when I comes."

Next, he produced an envelope.

"This here is a letter I've done writ ter myself," he explained. He drew out the sheet, and read:

"Samson, come back." Then he handed the missive to the girl. "Thet there is addressed ter me, in care of Mr. Lescott. . . . Ef anything happens—ef Unc' Spicer needs me—I want ye ter mail thet ter me quick. He says as how he won't never call me back, but, Sally, I want that ye shall send fer me, ef they needs me. I hain't a-goin' ter write no letters home. Unc' Spicer can't read, an' you can't read much either. But I'll plumb shore be thinkin' about ye day an' night."

She gulped and nodded.

"Yes, Samson," was all she said.

The boy rose.

"I reckon I'd better be gettin' along," he announced.

The girl suddenly reached out both hands, and seized his coat. She held him tight, and rose, facing him. Her upturned face grew very pallid, and her eyes widened. They were dry, and her lips were tightly closed, but, through the tearless pupils, in the fire-light, the boy could read her soul, and her soul was sobbing.

He drew her toward him, and held her very tight.

"Sally," he said, in a voice which threatened to choke, "I want ye ter take keer of yerself. Ye hain't like these other gals round here. Ye hain't got big hands an' feet. Ye hain't stand es much es they kin. Don't stay out in the night air too much—an', Sally—fer God's sake take keer of yerself!"

He broke off, and picked up his hat.

"An' thar gun, Sally," he repeated at the door, "that thers the most precious thing I've got. I loves hit better then anything—take keer of hit."

Again, she caught at his shoulders.

"Does ye love hit better'n ye do me, Samson?" she demanded.

He hesitated.

"I reckon ye knows how much I loves ye, Sally," he said, slowly, "but I've done made a promise, an' thet gun's a-goin' ter keep hit fer me."

They went together out to the stile, he still carrying his rifle, as though loath to let it go, and she crossed with him to the road.

As he untied his reins, she threw her arms about his neck, and for a long while they stood there under the clouds and stars, as he held her close. There was no eloquence of leave-taking, no professions of undying love, for these two hearts were inarticulate and dizzy clinging to a wilderness code of self-repression—and they had reached a point where speech would have swept them both away to a breakdown.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertisement.

Of unusual interest in the announcement of the ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT to be found elsewhere in this issue. The "Twice-a-Week" edition of that sterling publication, a great Semi-Weekly newspaper with a Weekly Farm and Home Magazine Section in colors, is offered at the special rate of two years or two yearly subscriptions for one dollar. The DAILY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, six issues per week, is offered to Rural Free Delivery and Star-Route patrons, yearly subscriptions only for \$2.50 per year, or if the Sunday paper is desired, seven issues per week, for \$4.50 per year. The regular price of the DAILY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT including Sunday, is \$6.00 per year, Daily without Sunday \$4.00 per year. Sunday only \$2.00 per year. Read the announcement and order the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, either daily or "Twice-a-Week," today. Address Globe Printing Company, publishers, St. Louis, Mo. j9d

Advertised List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Seymour, Indiana and if not delivered in 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES.

Mrs. J. G. Nickerson.
Mrs. Grace Wilson.

MEN.

Frank Nicholson.
Louis L. Schuler.
S. C. Vennum.

ALLEN SWOPE, P. M.
January 4, 1915.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

DOCTORS HAVE NEW LIGHT.

A common argument of the liquor interests may be put in the form of a syllogism thus:

Major premise: The demand for an occasional stimulant is instinctive in human nature. Minor premise: Alcohol is a stimulant. Conclusion: Alcohol drinks supply a natural demand.

Granting the first premise to be sound—which we do not grant—the second premise is glaringly untrue. Latest findings of medical science have proved that alcohol is not a stimulant as once believed, but a depressant. There is expert testimony in abundance to this effect. We quote here from W. A. Chapple, M. D., M. R. C. S., Ph. D., and member of parliament:

"We know that alcohol stimulates nothing except disease and the susceptibility to it. We know one of the first nerve centers to fall under its paralyzing influence is the vaso-motor center in the brain. What happens is all you see and a lot you don't see. The face flushes because the vessels dilate and engorge. But you only see it in the face because these vessels are so delicate everywhere—in the brain, the liver, the kidneys, all the vital organs, which suffer in consequence. And the heart beats faster. It beats faster because its controlling mechanism has been paralyzed. It has not been stimulated any more than the horse has been stimulated by cutting its reins. We see, therefore, how, till quite recently, doctors have been deceived. Wine is a mocker! But it need mock no longer. Apply the teaching of experience, of science and of the Bible—all attest that in the end it 'biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.'"

SAVE THE BOYS.

A number of loafers were sitting outside a village store one evening, when a farmer drove up and flashed a state-wide prohibition petition on them, explained what it meant, and asked if any of them wanted to sign it. The farmer knew the men were old-time boozers, but he did not propose to pass them by. The oldest man in the bunch promptly said:

"I am down and out. Booze put me to the bad. I am too old to ever get on my feet and make a man of myself. I am going to sign that dry petition, and if I live I will vote dry, for I do not want any one of those little boys (pointing to a group of little fellows playing near by) to become what I am now. I want to do what I can to save the boys."

WHO SHALL DECIDE?

"No class is better acquainted with the dreadful social effects of alcoholism than the medical profession," says the Medical Times, "and we are interested in the sociological phases of the subject hardly less than in the scientific. Therefore, we are interested in the efforts of the prohibitionists to prohibit. Perhaps our alcoholics might well be left to destroy themselves as a matter of personal freedom and of riddance to the community, were it not for the social havoc that flows from the vice. This makes it a concern of government. It is not those who profit commercially from the sale of the poison that should decide the issue, but those whose lives and happiness are in jeopardy."

NO UPHEAVAL IN BUSINESS.

"If the liquor traffic were abolished tomorrow," said Rev. Dr. Boynton of Chicago in a sermon on "Liquor Logic," "the other industries of the country, employing 6,020,000 people, would have to absorb only 6,430 persons who are now engaged in the manufacture of distilled liquors and only 54,579 who are now engaged in the manufacture of fermented liquors. This change in the business world would be less of a shock to the business of the United States than was the inauguration of the parcel post or the changes that are usually required by every revision of the tariff."

LIGHTENS FARMERS' TAXES.

(By PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLS.) The suppression of the liquor traffic would be of great benefit to the farmers, who are now taxed heavily to pay their part of the enormous expense of taking care of the great army of orphans and paupers, drunkards, and criminals produced by this destructive and degrading traffic. The liquor traffic now destroys the buying capacity of the men who put their money into whisky and beer. For every \$100 spent for liquor, the farmer now receives \$5.50. If the money was spent for other commodities the farmers' share would be very largely increased.

WILLING TO BE DISTURBED.

Gentleman (in theater, who for the fourth time has wormed himself out from the middle of the row)—Lady, I am sorry to disturb you so often.

Lady—That's all right, sir. My husband owns the saloon next door.—Columbia Jester.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

If you had never known of alcohol and someone showed you what it would do to a man, would you say, "Let's start saloons going?" If you wouldn't, then why not stop them?

A CHEERFUL FACE.

To wear a cheerful face when the heart is aching is not deceit. When a good housekeeper cleans the front steps and porch before she sets the house to rights she does not mean to deceive passersby. She merely shows some pride in her house and some consideration for her neighbors. We conquer our heartaches more quickly when we begin by considering the friends who are near us.

Dangers of a Cold.

Do you know that of all the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the colds themselves that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that they so often lead to. For that reason every cold should be gotten rid of with the least possible delay. To accomplish this you will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy of great help to you. It loosens a cold, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration and enables the system to throw off the cold. For sale by all dealers.

The Savage Pike.

There are several instances on record of bathurs being attacked by pike, and an old writer, Crull, tells of a giant pike inside which was found the body of an infant. Some time ago a good sized retriever which was swimming in the Thames was tackled by a pike, which bit one of its hind legs so badly as to sever an artery. It was another Thames pike which attacked that well known naturalist and fisherman, Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell. He had actually landed the fish, when it sprang from the ground and fixed all its sharp teeth into his leg just above the knee. The creature hung so fiercely to its hold that a stick had to be used to pry its jaws apart.

Cough Medicine for Children.

Never give a child a cough medicine that contains opium in any form. When opium is given often and more serious diseases may follow. Long experience has demonstrated that there is no better or safer medicine for coughs, colds and croup in children than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is equally valuable for adults. Try it. It contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

Old Time Warfare.

Naval guns possessed no sights at the beginning of the last century. A line was scored on each gun in order to assist the aim, but, being of thicker metal near the breech than the muzzle, the line did not even represent the axis of the gun. Just before the battle of Copenhagen Nelson was asked if he would interview an inventor who wished to demonstrate before him the value of a simple form of distant sights.

"If the person comes," said the great little man, "I shall, of course, look at it or be happy, if necessary, to use it, but I hope we shall be able, as usual, to get so close to our enemies that our shot cannot miss the object."—Pearson's Weekly.

Biliousness and Constipation Cured.

If you are ever troubled with biliousness or constipation you will be interested in the statement of R. F. Erwin, Peru, Ind. "A year ago last winter I had an attack of indigestion followed by biliousness and constipation. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets so highly recommended, I bought a bottle of them and they helped me right away." For sale by all dealers.

Moroccan Red Tape.

Official correspondence in Morocco is couched in a very flowery and flamboyant style. For example, an order to the minister of finance to contract a loan begins thus:

"In our present letter (God increase his power and make the glorious sun and his moon glitter in the firmament of his felicity) we have authorized our incorruptible servant (here follows name) to contract in the name and on the behoof of the treasury (heaven fill it) a loan of —" etc.

Considering that the "incorruptible servant" is fighting as much as he possibly can from the treasury, it is certainly necessary to pray that "heaven fill it."—London Graphic.

Excellent for Stomach Trouble.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are just fine for stomach trouble," writes Mrs. G. C. Dunn, Arnold, Pa. "I was bothered with this complaint for some time and frequently had bilious attacks. Chamberlain's Tablets afforded me great relief from the first, and since taking one bottle of them I feel like a different person." For sale by all dealers.

An Historic Fainting Spell.

In the Mexican War Brigadier General Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire fainted while in action from the pain of an injury sustained when his horse fell on him. This incident—this unmanly fainting at a time when other people were getting killed—was used unmercifully to make Pierce a target for ridicule in later years when he ran for the presidency.—Hartford Times.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R.

TIME TABLE

East Bound.

Train No.	Arrives
12 Daily	4:37 a. m.
10 Sundays only	8:20 a. m.
4 Daily except Sunday	8:50 a. m.
2 Daily	3:45 p. m.
8 Daily except Sunday	4:22 p. m.
6 Daily	5:55 p. m.

West Bound.

9 Sundays only	3:47 a. m.
55 Daily except Sunday	4:59 a. m.
7 Daily except Sunday	10:20 a. m.
1 Daily	11:19 a. m.
11 Daily	9:10 a. m.
3 Daily	11:50 p. m.

Train Nos. 26 and 27 are discontinued.

E. MASSMAN, Agent.

W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.,
Vincennes, Ind.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern
Traction Company.



In Effect October 7, 1913.

Northbound Cars Lv. Sey.	Southbound Cars Ar. Sey.
6:40 a. m. 1	C. 6:20 a. m.
7:40 a. m. 1	G. 7:28 a. m.
9:18 a. m. 1	L. 9:00 a. m.
9:40 a. m. 1	L. 9:10 a. m.
11:18 a. m. 1	L. 11:00 a. m.
11:40 a. m. 1	L. 11:10 a. m.
1:18 p. m. 1	L. 1:00 p. m.
1:40 p. m. 1	L. 2:10 p. m.
3:18 p. m. 1	L. 3:00 p. m.
3:35 p. m. 1	L. 4:10 p. m.
5:40 p. m. 1	L. 5:00 p. m.
6:18 p. m. 1	L. 6:10 p. m.
7:40 p. m. 1	L. 7:00 p. m.
8:18 p. m. 1	L. 8:00 p. m.
8:35 p. m. 1	L. 9:10 p. m.
10:45 p. m. G	L. 10:00 p. m.
11:59 p. m. C	L. 11:40 p. m.

L—Indianapolis.
C—Columbus.
G—Greenwood.
•—Hoosier Flyers.
•—Dixie Flyers.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. and C. T. H. and S. E. Railroads for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General offices:—Indianapolis, Ind.



When You

have your goods shipped by express, you receive quick service, but at a high express rate.

Why Not

Grip Left Me With a Cough

If during the winter you had the grip and are still suffering from the after effects, now is the time to get rid of it. Peruna is your remedy.

A Very Bad Cough.

Mrs. S. J. Kountz, 1015 Seovel St., Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I have had a very bad cough nearly all my life. I have taken almost every kind of cough medicine, but none did me much good. I would have spells of coughing that I thought I would cough myself to death. I took Peruna, and last winter and this winter I have had no cough and I know that Peruna cured me.

"I was always thin and delicate, very easy to catch cold, but I am well now and enjoying good health. I feel that I owe it all to Peruna."

A Severe Case of Grip.

Mr. W. S. Brown, R. F. D. 4, Box 32, Rogersville, Tenn., writes: "I recommend Peruna to all sufferers of catarrh or cough. In the year of 1909 I took a severe case of the la grippe. I then took a bad cough. Everybody thought I had consumption. I had taken all kinds of cough remedies, but got no relief. I then decided to try Peruna. After taking five bottles my cough stopped and my catarrh was cured. Any one suffering with catarrh in any form I will advise them to take Peruna."

GOOD ROADS AND LAND VALUE

Entire Community Reaps Benefit of Better Highways.

IMPROVED WAYS TO MARKET

A Well Constructed Highway Is a Benefit to Property Owners Whose Land Is Not Directly on the Route to Be Improved—All Adjacent Real Estate Rises in Price.

The road building specialists of the department of agriculture have the following to say about the benefit of a well constructed highway to property owners whose property is not directly on the road to be improved:

In planning the highway system or the main market roads it will be found necessary to omit many roads, the improvement of which is greatly desired by abutting landowners. The fact that such property holders must pay a tax for the bond issue is only an apparent injustice, for if the highway system is well planned the entire county will feel the benefits of the improvement.

As a rule, main market roads reach the majority of producing areas, and when they are improved all land values tend to increase. The fact that cities and larger towns are frequently taxed for bond issues to build highways outside of their own limits is sometimes made a point of debate in bond elections. It is argued that because a large part of the county wealth is within the corporate limit of such cities and towns, highway bond money should also be used to construct their streets. It is even urged that the expenditure should be made proportionate to the assessed valuation within the city limits. If the proceeds of highway bond issues were distributed in this way their purpose in many cases would be defeated.

The primary object of the county highway bond issue is to build county market roads and not to improve city streets, although a high percentage of the assessed valuation may be city property. It is now known that the expenditure of city taxes on country roads is a sound principle and that it is one of the best features of state aid for highways. In Massachusetts the city of Boston pays possibly 40 per cent of the total state highway fund, but not a mile of state aid highway has been built within its limits. New York city also pays about 60 per cent of the cost of the state highway bonds. Some state laws prohibit the expenditure of proceeds of state highway bonds within corporate limits of cities or towns.

The improvement of market roads results in improved marketing conditions which benefit the city. Most cities are essentially dependent upon the surrounding country for their prosperity and development. The development of suburban property for residence purposes is also dependent upon highway conditions, and it is becoming evident yearly that whatever makes for an increase in rural population must be encouraged. Since the introduction of motor traffic country highways are used to an increasing extent by city residents. In fact, the cost of maintaining many country highways has been greatly increased by the presence of city owned motor vehicles. The general advance in facilities for doing country business from town headquarters when roads are improved is no inconsiderable factor in the commercial life of the community.

CONCRETE ROADS DURABLE.

Advantages of This Form of Highway Set Forth.

In a bulletin published by the Missouri state board of agriculture appears a short discussion on the value of the concrete road by J. B. Marcellus. Attention is first called to the durability of this type of road, and one instance is cited where a concrete road at Bellefontaine, O., has withstood the wear and tear of traffic and weather for twenty years with a cost of maintenance less than \$25 per mile annually.

Briefly described, Mr. Marcellus points out that the concrete road is a mushy, wet mass of cement, sand and stone put down in the middle of a thoroughfare between rigidly staked side forms, where it hardens into indestructible rock. These roads have a flat crown, are never slippery and are always passable. Horses not only obtain a good foothold, but, owing to low tractive resistance, can draw two or three times their accustomed load. The average cost of sixteen foot concrete roads has been \$12,000 a mile. Some farmers advocate a ten foot concrete road with dirt road at the side, which could be built for about \$7,500 a mile. A macadam road costing \$6,000 a mile and \$300 per mile per year for upkeep really means an investment of \$12,000 a mile.

The concrete road prevents the closing of thoroughfares for repairs as well as washouts, mud and dust, all of which is explained, not upon theory, but by actual tests, showing that the materials composing the road cannot escape from the grip of that most tenacious of all modern binding materials—Portland cement. In addition to the economy of the concrete road as to minimum outlay for repairs, it means a great saving in time and the wear and tear on horses and wagons.

THREE CLASSES OF HIGHWAYS.

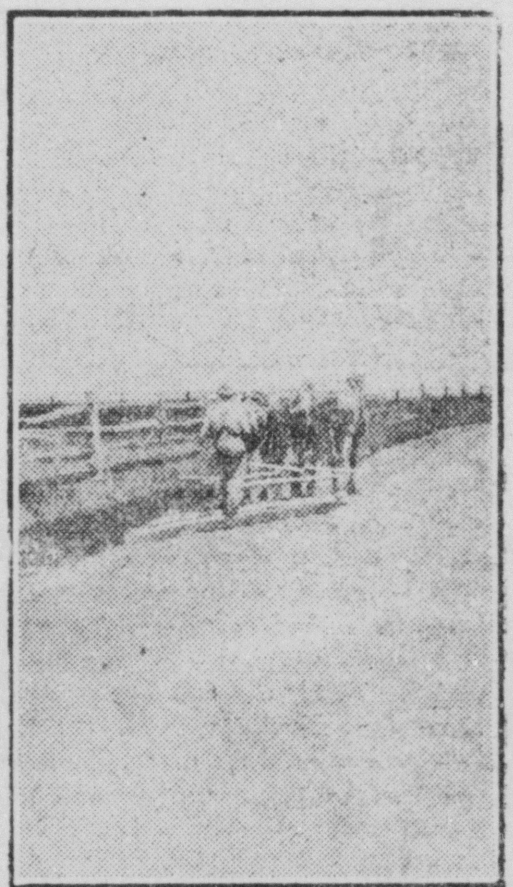
"It will be necessary, in my judgment, to classify all existing highways into at least three classifications," says Congressman W. P. Borland. "The first is the great cross state or interstate highways reaching into every county in the state and opening up every section to the benefits of the improved land values, freer social intercourse and higher intellectual life. The second is the main feeders or great country roads and, third, the by-roads, local roads or lanes. These various classes of roads should be built, improved and maintained with a view to the amount of traffic that they can bear and must bear. The first class should be of the most permanent and scientific construction. The second class could be of a less expensive nature and would need less maintenance. The third class could be improved only to the extent that the community required."

DRAGGING ROADS IN WINTER.

This Is the Season When Highways Give Most Trouble.

Winter is the season when the roads give the most trouble, writes a contributor to Farm Progress. Highways worked over late in the fall are likely to become quagmires when the deep freezes and sudden thaws of winter and late spring come. It may seem impossible to work the roads in winter, but there are days in nearly every week when the drag or some similar device can be used.

A split log drag or some similar device is very useful in maintaining the surface of a road after suitable ditches and cross section have once been secured. This drag can also be used to advantage on a gravel road as well as on an earth road. The principle involved in dragging is that clays and most heavy soils will puddle when wet and set very hard when dry. The little attention that the earth road needs



ROAD DRAGGING IN WINTER.

must be given promptly and at the proper time if the best results are to be obtained.

In dragging roads only a small amount of earth is moved, just enough to fill the ruts and depressions with a thin layer of plastic clay or earth which packs very hard, so that the next rain, instead of finding ruts, depressions and clods in which to collect, runs off, leaving the surface but little affected.

The drag should be light and should be drawn over the road at an angle of about 25 degrees. The driver should ride on the drag and should not drive faster than a walk. One round trip, each trip straddling a wheel track, is usually sufficient to fill the ruts and smooth the surface. If necessary the road should be dragged after every bad spell of weather, when the soil is in proper condition to puddle well and still not adhere to the drag. If the road is very bad it may be dragged when very wet and again when it begins to dry out. A few trips over the road will give the operator an idea as to the best time to drag. Drag at all seasons, but do not drag a dry road.

Cost of Road Maintenance.

The department of agriculture estimates the cost of maintenance and repair of a mile of brick road at \$300 a year, exclusive of interest. Something depends on the location of the road and the traffic it must bear, but a properly constructed brick road under ordinary usage should not require that much for upkeep. There is as yet no telling what any road will require for maintenance under the heaviest of modern traffic. One thing experience has made reasonably sure is that water bound macadam roads are simply a means of wasting money. The roads of the future should be built to stand hard usage, for that is what they are going to get with the increasing use of mechanical power.

Three Road Rules.

Macadam, one of the most famous road builders, laid down three rules for making a good road—first, good drainage; second, better drainage, and, third, still better drainage, or, in other words, "a good road has a tight roof and a dry cellar."

Yesterday

HUNDREDS JOINED OUR

Christmas Savings Club

To-day

HUNDREDS OF OTHERS WILL JOIN WHY NOT BE ONE OF THEM?

Open for Membership Every Day This Week.

Special Note:—To accommodate a very large number who have requested us to do so, we will be open this week

Monday Evening from 7:00 until 8 o'clock.
Saturday Evening from 7:00 until 8 o'clock

This will accommodate those employed during the day, and others who cannot get here during the regular banking hours.

Jackson County Loan & Trust Co. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

SEYMOUR, IND.

SEYMOUR MARKET.

Wagon wheat	1.28
Corn	1.64
Straw, wheat, ton	\$6.00
Straw, oats, ton	\$7.50
Hay, timothy, loose	\$16@19
Hay, timothy, baled	\$16@19
Hay, clover, ton	\$14@16
POULTRY.	
Hens, per pound	.9c
Springs, 1½ and over, per lb.	.9c
Guineas, apiece	.25c
Ducks, per pound	.8c
Geese, per pound	.7c
Old roosters, per pound	.7c
Turkeys, per pound	.13c
Old toms, per pound	.11c
Pigeons, per dozen	.75c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	.32c
Butter, per pound	.18c

Indianapolis Cash Prices.

By United Press. January 9, 1915.

WHEAT—Easier.	
No. 2 red	\$1.33@1.34
No. 3 red	\$1.31@1.32
January	\$1.32
February	\$1.32½
March	\$1.33

CORN—Easier.	
No. 3 white	70¼@70¾
No. 4	69¾@70¼
No. 3 mixed	68¾@69¼
OATS—Easier.	
No. 2 white	53 @53½
No. 3 mixed	51¾@52¼
HAY—Steady.	
No. 1 timothy	\$17.50
No. 2 timothy	16.50
No. 1 light clover, mixed	16.50
No. 1 clover	14.50

Cattle.	
RECEIPTS: Hogs	18000; Cattle
200; Sheep	200; Calves 150.

STEERS—	
Good to choice steers,	
1,300 lbs. & upward	\$ 8.50@ 9.00
Common to medium steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward	8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs.	8.00@ 8.50
Common to medium steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs.	7.50@ 8.00
Good to choice steers, 900 to 1,100 pounds	7.25@ 7.75
Common to medium steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	6.50@ 7.25
Extra choice feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	7.25@ 7.50
Good feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.75@ 7.25
Medium feeding steers, 600 to 750 lbs.	6.25@ 6.75
Common to best stockers	5.00@ 7.00

HEIFERS—	
Good to choice heifers	6.50@ 7.75
Fair to medium heifers	6.00@ 6.50
Common to light heifers	5.00@ 5.75
COWS—	
Good to choice cows	6.00@ 7.00
Fair to medium cows	5.00@ 5.75
Canners and cutters	3.00@ 4.75
Common to medium cows and calves	40.00@55.00
BULLS AND CALVES—	
Good to prime export bulls	6.50@ 7.25
Good to choice butcher bulls	6.25@ 6.75
Common to fair bulls	5.00@ 6.00
Common to best veal calves	5.00@10.50
Common to good heavy calves	4.50@ 8.50

Hogs.	
Best heavies, 200 lbs. and upward	\$6.85@7.10
Mediums and mixed, 190 lbs. and upward	\$6.85@7.10
Good to choice lights, 160 to 189 lbs.	\$6.85@7.10
Common to good lights, 120 to 160 lbs.	\$6.85@7.10
Roughs	\$6.25@6.50
Best pigs	\$6.35@7.10
Light pigs	\$6.00@6.75
Bulk of sales	\$6.85@7.10

Sheep and Lambs.	
Good to choice sheep	\$4.50@5.35
Common to medium sheep	\$2.50@4.25
Good to choice yearlings	5.30@6.00
Common to medium yearlings	4.50@5.25
Good to best spring lambs	\$7.50@8.50
Common to medium spring lambs	\$6.00@7.25
Bucks, per 100 lbs.	\$3.90@4.00

Shareholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Seymour, Indiana, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of said bank on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
J. H. Andrews, Cashier.

Notice.
Notice is hereby given that there will be an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seymour National Bank at their banking house in Seymour, Indiana, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of electing five directors and transacting such other business as must come before them.
J. S. Mills, Cashier.

All hair cuts 20c; shave and neck shave 10c. Sprenger Barber Shop.
j2d&w-tf

AUTOMOBILES —AND— Accessories

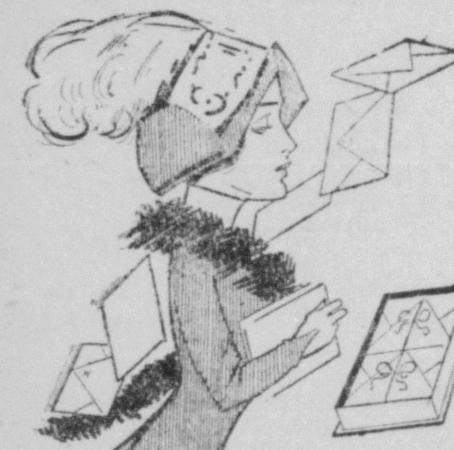
Have you seen **The NEW BUICK** The Car of Class.

STEWART'S GARAGE. Phone 261. Open day and night.

W. C. BEVINS AUTO CO. STUDEBAKER DEALERS Phone 165. 15 S. Chestnut.

WILLEY'S STEAM HEATED GARAGE Third Street. Repairing and Storage. Phone 70. Open day and night

HYATT'S AUTO SHOP Auto Repairing and Accessories. Your patronage solicited. All Work guaranteed. Phone 216. Tipton & Carter Sts



LOVE LETTERS ARE EASIER TO WRITE

When attractive letter paper is at hand. Do you see the point of our suggestion? If you want to cause her to increase the volume of her correspondence in your direction, send her a box of Cranes Linen Lawn writing paper. This will make writing such a pleasure to her that she will often be tempted to send you one of those looked for epistles which otherwise might never have been written at all.

Miller's Book Store 20 West Second St.

THOS. J. CLARK Fire, Accident and Tornado **INSURANCE** SURETY BONDS Opera House Block, Seymour, Ind.

H. F. White Coal and Kindling Phone No. 1

BAGGAGE TRANSFER. Trunks, suit cases and all baggage and light hauling promptly attended to. Leave orders Phone No. 1. **JAMES NEWMAN.**

Attention! We do all kinds of cleaning for ladies and gentlemen. French Dry, Chemical and Steam Cleaning. Make your clothes look like new. We call for and deliver to all parts of the city. Phone 463.

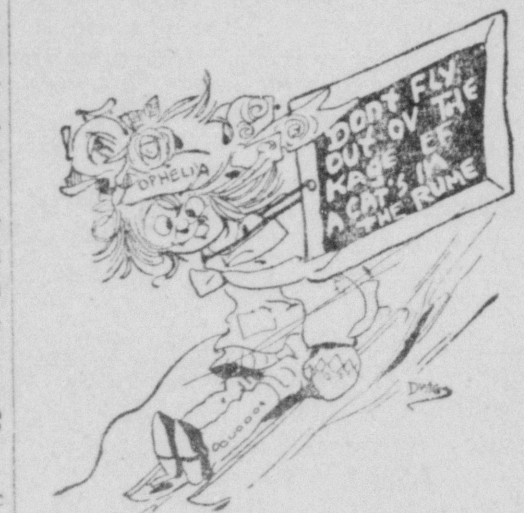
D. DeMATTEO THE TAILOR.

EDWARD A. REMY Fire Insurance Auto Insurance Surety Bonds Real Estate Room, 2 Masonic Temple.

The Continental Casualty Company have an opening for a live local agent. Liberal compensation to a live one who can produce business. Continental policies have no restrictions. Pay six months for all sickness; five years for accident disability; full benefits for non-concealing illness and \$50 for natural death. For information address M. T. Davis, 910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ills.

PUMP—Well repairing. John W. Stegner, 26 East Laurel. Phone 429. d2-d&w

CAB SERVICE—If you need a cab call H. F. Cordes. Phone 280-R.



(Copyright by McClure Syndicate.)

Seymour Temperatures.
The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Thos. Clays, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
January 9, 1915.	44	19

Weather Report.
Fair tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer Sunday.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

PRETTY WEDDING.
One of the prettiest weddings of the winter was that of Miss Helen Ruth Bostick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bostick and Charles Frederick Quinn, says a Seattle, Wash., paper. The wedding took place Dec. 29 at the home of the bride in the presence of about one hundred relatives and friends, and was performed by the Rev. J. M. Gill. The bride was born in Seymour and will be remembered by many friends here. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn will be at home after January 15, at Aberdeen, N. D.

1,000 Pardoned.
By United Press.

Columbus, S. C., January 9.—With one stroke of the pen today and on the eve of his retirement, the governor granted more than one thousand pardons to state convicts. All of the convicts had been previously paroled.

Clumsy Claude—Too Bad It Was Only a Dream

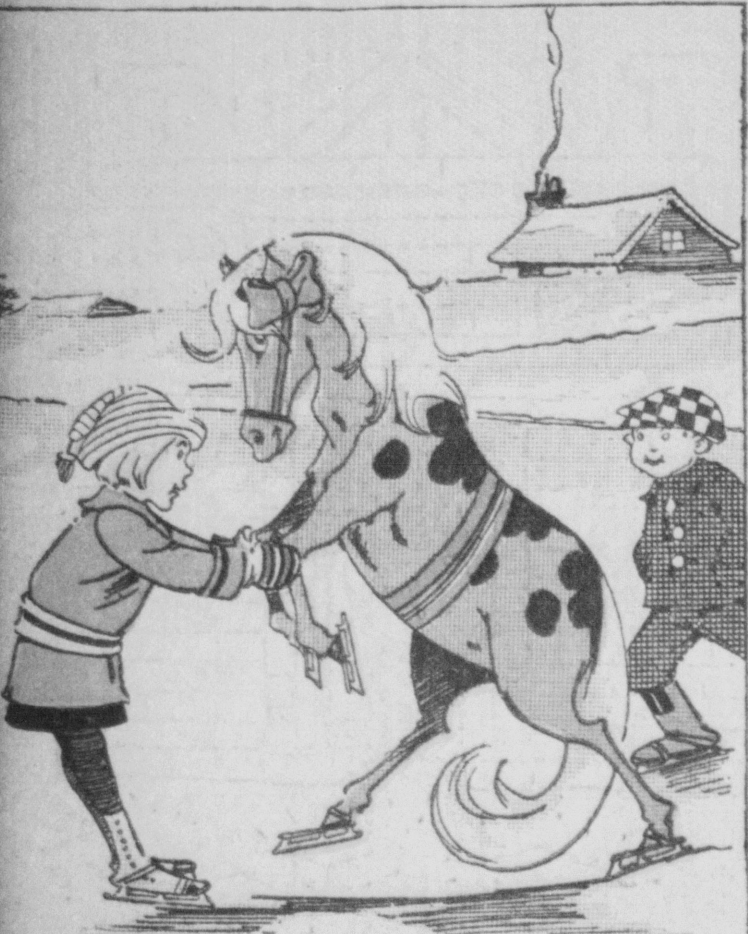


Mrs. Timekiller—Makes a New Year Resolution, But—



Duke Shows All the New Skating Dances and Then==Hesitates!

World Color Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.



TAUGHT ANDY AND WENDY SOME NEW DANCES - THIS IS THE BASHFUL GLIDE -



AND THIS THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE RAG -



-THIS IS THE CAMEL HUMP-



-AND THIS THE HORSE TAIL DRAG-



-THE SHETLAND TANGO, ONE!-



-TWO!-

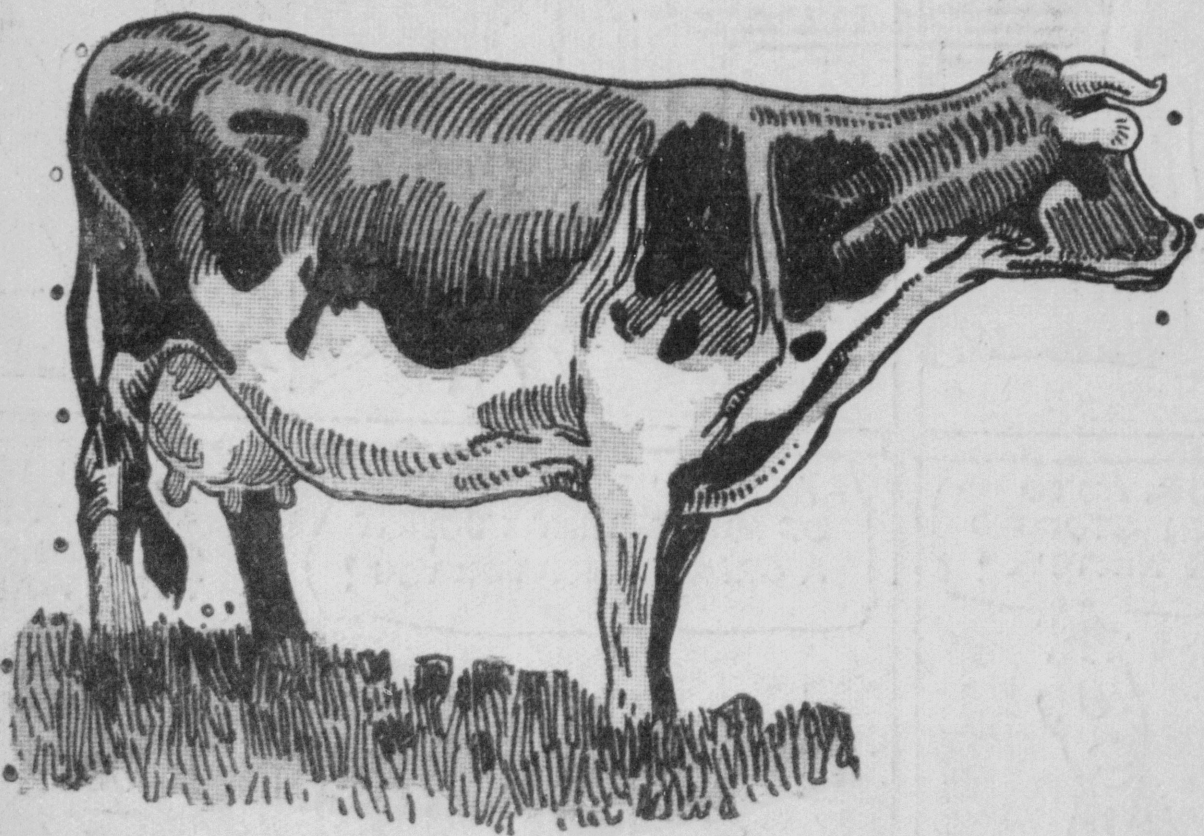
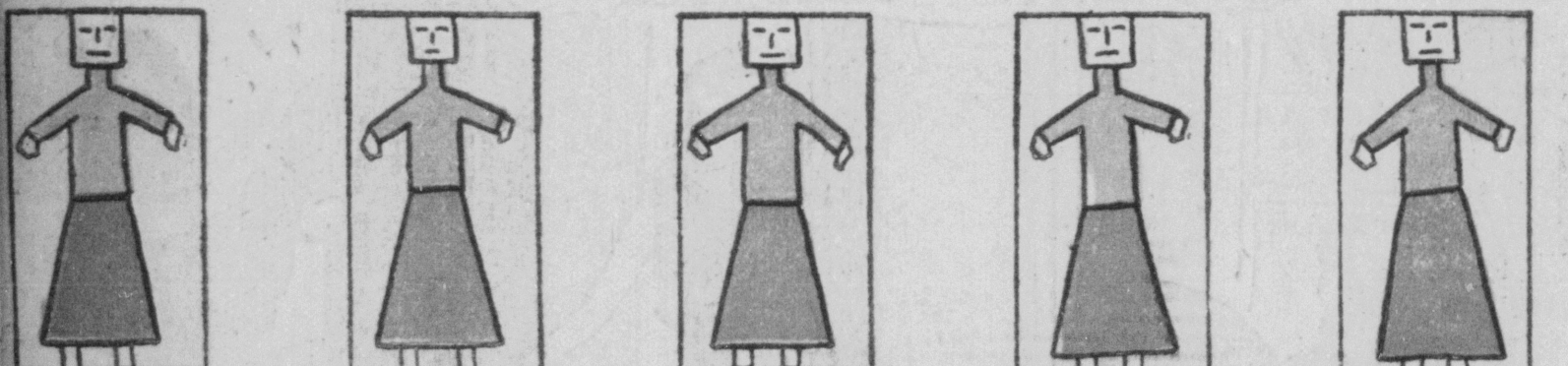


-DIP!-



-AND NOW WE HAVE THE HOT WATER, HESITATION-

CAN YOU MAKE THESE GIRLS AVOID THE COW?



PLACE GIRL ON THIS SPACE

Cut out the large space containing the cow, also the spaces containing the five "girls," and paste on heavy cardboard. Now put a pin in each of the DOTS shown at the head and tail of the cow and it is ready to try. To do so place a "girl" on the space marked "place girl on this space" and with the forefinger thump her between the rows of pins, either behind or in front of the cow. The player making their "girl" avoid the cow in the fewest number of thumps wins. This will make a dandy party game so be sure and save it.

ANNA BELLE Learns to Use Skis



Dear Friends:-After I had learned to skate my teacher told me it would be lots of fun to learn how to use skis, which, as you know, are the long board-like skates used by the Norwegians. I did so and like it very much, for you can coast on the snow just like you do in a sled. I'm also showing you a girl friend of mine who is taking lessons with me. Her name is Florence. Don't you think that a pretty name? My chum Marjorie is away now and I'll certainly be glad when she returns.

I wonder if you were one of my friends who wrote to me last week? The mailman brought me lots of good letters and if yours wasn't among them you may know I'd be glad to hear from you. All report SEWING SOCIETY work doing finely and this makes me very happy indeed. If you haven't sent for your Certificate of Membership just write me, care this paper, enclose a two-cent stamp for postage and I'll be glad to send as many as you wish for yourself and other members. Lovingly,

Anna Belle

